

Michigan History



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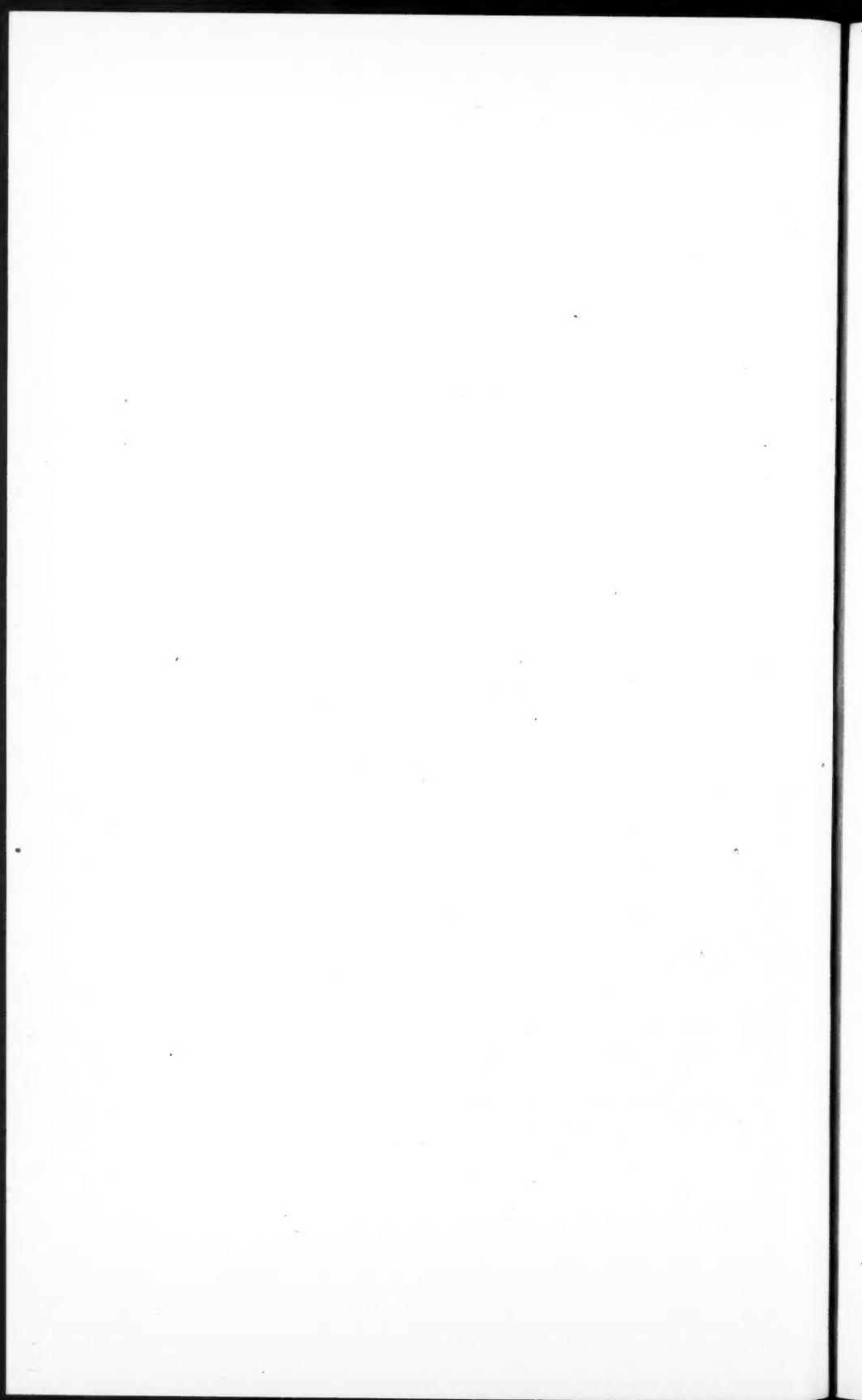
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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MICHIGAN AND THE GREAT LAKES UPON THE MAP, 1636-1802

BY LOUIS C. KARPINSKI

ANN ARBOR

No other state of the Union is so intimately bound up and determined by the Great Lakes as Michigan is. The upper and lower peninsulas constitute the land configuration given by four of the Lakes. These peninsulas with the majestic series of properly termed Great Lakes form one of the striking features of the earth's surface, so that the presentation of an account of the spread of this geographical information has significance for a large audience.

Naturally the first knowledge of the inland fresh water lakes was connected with the earliest voyages penetrating by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the river into the interior of the new continent. Within a few years of the time that Christopher Columbus discovered America, French sailors began to fish off the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Doubtless the first entrance into that river was made by some obscure Breton fisherman. In the year 1534 Jacques Cartier definitely explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the year 1535 Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal. These two voyages of Cartier definitely placed the Gulf and the St. Lawrence River within the range

The following early maps of the Great Lakes region with notes were printed in the Winter issue of the Magazine for 1943: Sanson 1650, Jaillot 1685, Coronelli 1695, Delisle 1700, Lahontan 1703, and Charlevoix 1744. These maps, and maps printed in this article, together with data for the notes, were taken from *Bibliography of the Printed Maps of Michigan*, published by the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, 1931.

of knowledge of European geographers and cartographers. Many maps issued in the sixteenth century indicate definite knowledge of the great waterway revealed by Cartier.

Upon the voyage to Canada Cartier acquired from Indians some information about the great fresh-water lakes lying to the west. This information from Cartier and subsequent explorers of the sixteenth century was reflected in a "Mare Dulce" which appeared in 1569 in the map of the world by the great cartographer Mercator. Ortelius, the friend of Mercator, published in the year 1570 the first widely circulated systematic collection of maps of the world, aside from those issued in editions of Ptolemy. In the map of the world by Ortelius and in his map of the new world there is indicated a small gulf in the region of Hudson's Bay which quite certainly reflects some knowledge of a large body of water to the west of the St. Lawrence. It is obviously based on the "Mare Dulce" of Mercator and is not connected historically with Hudson's Bay. Both Mercator and Ortelius made serious effort to utilize all sources of information available to them about these voyages.

The colonization and further discovery of the interior of Canada began actively with the voyages of Samuel Champlain in the first half of the seventeenth century. The two maps issued in Champlain's works give definite information about three large bodies of fresh water connected with the St. Lawrence. However the delineation of these maps was not such as to inspire confidence in the precise configuration of these lakes. In point of fact Champlain certainly knew about four of the Great Lakes but not with sufficiently precise observations to make a good map of them.

In the year 1635 the great Dutch cartographer and scientist William Jansson, who had adopted the name of Blaeu, published in two volumes a fine atlas of the world with numerous maps of America. Blaeu accepted the St. Lawrence, but did not include any Great Lake. Blaeu was, like Ortelius and Mercator, concerned to use the material given by explorers and

colonizers, but he failed to utilize properly the information given by Champlain.

One year after the appearance of Blaeu's Atlas, John Jansson, rival but not relative of Blaeu, also published an atlas including a map of America with two Great Lakes, probably intending Ontario and Superior. Like many later supposedly scientific cartographers, Jansson gives two quite different delineations of these lakes, the one in his *North America* and the other in the detailed map of "Novo Anglia" which includes the St. Lawrence area. This amazing discrepancy between two maps, issued at the same time by the same man, persisted for the area of the Great Lakes even to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The greatest Dutch and English cartographers of the second half of the seventeenth century did not accept the Great Lakes as a part of the configuration of North America. This rejection was undoubtedly determined largely by the Blaeus and Jansson whose lead was followed by the DeWits and Visscher in Holland, and by John Speed and John Seller in England. As the great bulk of maps in Holland and England for the last three quarters of the seventeenth century were produced by the firms named, it is evident that the spread of information concerning the central portion of North America was greatly retarded. John Speed published several folio editions of his *Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World* between 1621 and 1676 and several also of an oblong, pocket size edition. John Seller, "Hydrographer to the King," published numerous editions of his *New Systeme of Geography* and his *Atlas Minimus or A Book of Geography*. In an edition of the latter issued quite certainly as early as 1685 (bearing in the writer's copy the contemporary signature, "Joseph Billers, 1685") there is a small map, "Canada or New France", having one large lake indicated at the end of the St. Lawrence River.

The Great Lakes were definitely accepted by the able geographer and cartographer, Robert Morden of London. As early as 1679, the firm of R. Morden and W. Berry represented

the Lakes upon a map issued with one R. Daniell given as the author. Morden's geography of 1688 which enjoyed several editions also included the Great Lakes in a series of maps of the new world.

In the year 1650 Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, Engineer and Royal Geographer, published a map of North America upon which for the first time the five Great Lakes are represented. Two of these lakes are indeed left with open ends towards the west, a geographical absurdity testifying to the honest ignorance of the cartographer. However the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair are clearly and definitely indicated, lying between Lake "Erie, ou Du Chat" and Lake "Karegnondi" or Huron. The eastern end of Lake "Superieur" is given and the "Lac des Puans", or Lake of the Smells lies between Superior and Huron.

The Sanson family continued for more than a century as cartographers and in the period from 1650 to the advent of Guillaume de L'Isle in 1700 the Sansons were recognized as the foremost map-makers of France.

In the year 1656 N. Sanson d'Abbeville published a far more detailed map of the Great Lakes Region in his *Canada or New France*. This map places the southern shore of Lake Erie as low as 39° and the upper portion of Lake Superior as well over 50° N. Lat.

These Sanson maps exerted a profound influence upon the delineations of the new world. Maps directly based upon Sanson's work, with specific acknowledgment appeared in England with Blome, and with William Berry in 1680.

In the year of 1660 an Italian geographer, G. B. Nicolosi also included the Sanson type of Canada in the atlas accompanying his geographical work, *Dell 'Hercole e studio geografico*. A second edition in Latin was also published in Rome in 1670-1671. In Italy, further, G. Rossi published editions of his *Mercurio Geografico* between 1692 and 1694, and as early as 1674 issued maps of America based upon Sanson. As late as

1766 substantially the Sanson map of the Great Lakes was published in Italy.

In Holland, as noted above, the publishers of the famous Blaeu atlases, issued between 1634 and 1670 did not adopt the Sanson delineation, nor did the rival firm of Johannes Janssonius.

In France itself Creuxius, or Du Creux, in his *History of Canada* of 1664 published substantially the Sanson Canada, the map being dated 1660. Some additional information concerning Indian tribes appears upon this map.

In the year 1669 Guillaume Sanson, son of Nicolas, re-published the map of America, with modifications of his own. A more notable step in the spread of geographical information concerning America and the Great Lakes was effected in 1656 by the Sanson firm in the issue of a quarto edition of maps relating to America, some seventeen maps. The complete work of which the America forms a part was in four sections, including Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. At least four French editions were published of the American portion. In the year 1679 a German edition of the complete work was published at Frankfort and in 1683 a Dutch edition was published at Utrecht by S. de Vries. Other editions followed giving the Sanson conceptions wide circulation.

H. Jaillot published the Sanson maps in the *Atlas Nouveau* of 1692-1696; later C. H. Jaillot published the *Atlas Francois*. But the popularity of Sanson necessarily waned with the advent of the scientific cartographer, Guillaume de L'Isle.

Du Val and De Fer are two other French geographers and cartographers active towards the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. Du Val's collection of small maps published with his geography, *La Geographie Universelle* (1678, Paris), had wide circulation in France, Germany (German translation with maps in 1679, 1681 and 1683), and England. Details of America were largely copied from Sanson, retaining the open lakes, and later were copied from Guillaume de L'Isle. Neither Du Val nor De Fer exerted

any particular influence upon the representation of the Michigan peninsulas, but both did close the open ends of the lakes.

The history of the Great Lakes Region is found to a great extent in the *Jesuit Relations*, those moving stories of men of great courage. Fortunately there is a remarkable collection of these Relations available in the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. In the Relation of 1671, published at the famous Cramoisy press in Paris, there appears a remarkable delineation of Lake Superior. This map bears eloquent witness to the high scientific attainments of some of these Jesuits, as the map clearly involved numerous careful scientific observations. Far cruder maps of Superior appeared one hundred fifty years later, despite the fine model of the pioneer. This continuance of error was due to the fact that no observations were recorded in the book which gave the map, and thus proper attention was not given to the map as a really scientific document.

In the year 1673 two intrepid explorers and navigators discovered and navigated the Mississippi. In the great enterprise of Joliet and Marquette the distinguishing characteristics of Lake Michigan were revealed. Joliet became the official cartographer of Canada. His cartographical achievements, however, are known only in manuscript as apparently none of his maps, based upon scientific exploration and observation, were published during the seventeenth century.

The fame of Joliet and Marquette was spread by the Recollet Louis de Hennepin and their discoveries were made known to a large public. In the year 1683 appeared in Paris the first edition of his *Description de la Louisiane* and therein we have the five Great Lakes completed with approximately correct boundaries. This statement is made with reservations which are quite obvious when one examines the map. There are only rough outlines of the Lakes and the details are often very incorrect. Nevertheless anyone can see at a glance that the five Great Lakes are represented, which is hardly true of the Sanson delineation.

Hennepin's works enjoyed a wide circulation in England, France, Holland, Germany, and Italy, giving his maps great influence.

In this period between Hennepin and the end of the seventeenth century falls the activity of the great French-Canadian, J. L. Franquelin, who made numerous large manuscript maps of the area of the United States and Canada. Franquelin's work marks a great advance in American cartography. Later French cartographers doubtless used Franquelin's material but the influence was limited as the originals were not circulated in printed form.

In the year 1610 the great Italian astronomer, Galileo Galilei discovered with the newly invented telescope the moons of Jupiter. While this event may seem to have very little to do with maps and map making, it is nevertheless true that this discovery enabled for the first time the accurate determination of longitudes of widely separated places upon the earth's surface. Another Italian, G. D. Cassini, in the year 1668 published the Ephemerides of these moons of Jupiter, giving the material essential to the determination of longitudes. Cassini was called to Paris as Astronomer Royal and through his influence numerous accurate determinations of longitude were made by scientific expeditions with government support.

One particularly striking error upon the older maps is the representation of the Mediterranean Sea as extending over 62° of longitude, whereas it covers only 42° from east to west. This error is in part responsible for the enormous east to west extension given to North America by many early cartographers. The first map of the world upon which the results of the early astronomical expeditions for determination of longitude are recorded was placed upon the floor of the Observatory of Paris. In the year 1696 Cassini published a printed map of the world upon this peculiar circular projection. A copy of this map is in the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, having been preserved among the many maps collected by that distinguished student of American history, Henry Vignaud.

Only two other copies of this map are known to exist, one in the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris and the other in the library of the Service Hydrographique de la Marine of Paris.

Among the pupils of Cassini at the Paris Observatory was Guillaume Delisle who devoted himself to the study of scientific cartography.

In the year 1700 Delisle published a map of the world and maps of the continents in which Delisle accepts fully the results of the observations of the astronomers. In particular the east to west dimension of the Mediterranean was changed by Delisle from the old value of about 62° to the correct value of about 42° . While Delisle's mapping of the Great Lakes in 1700 is not materially different from that of Coronelli, Delisle's outstanding prominence as the first scientific cartographer lent much influence to his map. Many cartographers of this period placed statements upon their maps that these were made according to the observations of the Academies, but without making the complete changes in the maps made necessary by the computations of the astronomers.

In 1703 Delisle published two maps, one of Canada and one of Louisiane, which can be joined to form a large map of North America. On both of these maps, "le Detroit" appears, only two years after the founding of that village by Cadillac. These two maps present the first cartographical appearance of Detroit.

The German geographer and cartographer, Hermann Moll, lived in England and published there in English geographical works, separate maps and atlases. Moll accepted in his map the results of the scientific geography of the end of the seventeenth century, but unfortunately followed Lahontan for his delineation of the Great Lakes area.

It is difficult to believe that an eminent geographer, as Moll was reputed to be, would seriously place such geographical monstrosities before a public as Moll did in successive and simultaneous maps. In the first map of America only one Great Lake is indicated, opening towards the west. The St.

Lawrence is connected with the Mississippi. Moll here used the plate of the map published in the anonymous *Thesaurus Geographicus* of 1695. Then in the same work this geographer depicts really four Great Lakes, merging "Huron B." and "Erie L." in a curious way, eliminating entirely Lake St. Clair. The distortion of the Michigan peninsulas in both the large and small maps by Moll is literally amazing, being based apparently upon no examination of historical documents.

In the seventeenth century the English began the colonization of parts of North America. Naturally there was conflict between the English and the Dutch, the French and the Spanish. So far as the present area of the United States is concerned conflict with the French began in the eighteenth century. Upon the maps we see evidence of this rivalry in the fact that French cartographers in their maps consistently confined the English colonies to a narrow strip along the seaboard, whereas English cartographers after the discovery of the Mississippi River ran the English colonies westward to or even beyond that river. In the history of the mapping of Michigan this extension of the original colonies to the west was in part the occasion of the numerous boundary disputes.

In the year 1703 the Baron Lahontan published his famous *Nouveaux Voyages*. Lahontan's interesting narrative about America came at a time when there was an intense speculative interest in America, reaching its culmination about 1717 to 1720 in connection with the activities of John Law. Partly on account of this business interest and rivalry between England and France and partly due to the lively style of the author, for whom the real facts were only incidental or accidental, the work of Lahontan became immediately popular, passing through three French issues and one English edition in the year 1703. Other English translations and Dutch, German, and Italian versions of Lahontan's work followed.

The maps in Lahontan's work exerted considerable influence upon cartographers, contributing much to undo the fine work of the Jesuit Lake Superior of 1671 and Coronelli's

excellent map of 1688. In particular Lahontan influenced greatly Moll who began actively, about the time of the Lahontan publication, cartographical labors which extended over a long period of years, covering separate maps, large and small atlases, and geographical works.

Among the students of the scientific geography of the end of the seventeenth century must be included the Italian Vincenzo Coronelli whose cartographical efforts include the making of gigantic celestial and terrestrial globes. In a map of America 1688 Coronelli gives a particularly fine representation of the Great Lakes region with notes upon the maps showing careful study of the accounts of Joliet, Marquette, and Hennepin and probable familiarity with the map in the *Jesuit Relations* of 1671. In his *Atlante Veneto* of 1695 Coronelli has a map entitled Louisiana which is practically a map of the Great Lakes; the same maps appeared also in Coronelli's *Corso Geografico* which appears to be a somewhat rarer publication than the *Atlante Veneto*. Both works are fine specimens of Italian engraving.

In England in the early eighteenth century Hermann Moll and John Senex were the two men most active in publishing maps of America. Both published variant forms of the Great Lakes based upon French maps which had such variations. These maps and atlases were widely used in the English colonies in America.

In France the map business of Delisle continued in the hands of his nephew Philip Buache but J. B. D'Anville, who began to publish maps about 1730, was rapidly accorded recognition as the foremost cartographer. D'Anville's maps attained popularity in England and on the continent, being the basis of English maps used up to 1800.

About the time of Lahontan a young Jesuit, Pierre Charlevoix, was stationed at Quebec where he remained for four years. In the year 1719 Charlevoix was sent to make a survey of the French colonies in America. His explorations occupied a period of three years. The account of his work is given in

the *Histoire et description generale de la Nouvelle France*, not published until 1744. It is a source of satisfaction to state that this fine piece of historical work received immediate recognition and was reprinted several times in French as well as in translation.

The royal hydrographer, Nicolas Bellin, made the maps for Charlevoix. Bellin introduced for the first time in 1744 the fictitious Isle Philippeaux in Lake Superior, possibly due to two different names being assigned to the real Isle Royale. The fictitious island became immediately popular, acquired further fictitious neighbors, and continued upon maps of Lake Superior for a century. However Bellin's general representation of the Great Lakes marked a notable advance over the maps then current. To him is due, however, the great exaggeration of the islands in Lake Superior common even on American maps of the early nineteenth century.

M. Robert, or Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, and his son, Didier Robert de Vaugondy, both enjoyed the title of "Geographe ordinaire du Roi." Gilles was the nephew of Pierre Moulart Sanson, who was a nephew of one of the sons of Nicolas Sanson, who was the founder of this family of cartographers. To both the Vaugondys are due atlases of varying size, in which there are numerous maps of America, reflecting largely the work of Delisle, Bellin, and even that of their contemporary, D'Anville.

The first Vaugondy atlas appears to be by Gilles, *Atlas Portatif* and this was reissued by Didier in 1778, 1784 and appeared as late as 1794.

The folio *Atlas Universel* of Vaugondy appeared first in the year 1752 with several subsequent issues. It was republished in 1786 and later in the century with additions by Delamarche who included therein a map of the United States in which the states of Jeffersonian ordinance of 1784 are named: "Sylvania", "Michigania", "Chersonesus", "Arsenistpia", "Metro-potamia", "Illinoia", "Saratoga", "Washington", "Poly-potamia", and "Pelisypbia."

In the year 1755 the outbreak of the French and Indian war occasioned a veritable deluge of maps of America. No other single year enjoys the appearance of so many really notable maps. In particular the Englishman John Mitchell, physician and scientist, who had lived in America, published in London a majestic map of America in eight large sheets which dominated the accepted cartography of America until even after the peace of 1783. Undoubtedly the size of the Mitchell map played no small part in the attainment of a dominating influence. This was the fundamental map accepted for the determination of the boundaries. Fortunately for the United States these boundaries in the northwest were exceedingly hazy. The great increase in population of the United States, many being settled in the west, between 1783 and 1842 when the northern boundary was finally settled, had the result that the United States obtained doubtless more favorable boundaries than would have been fixed in 1783. At the close of the Revolutionary War, France and Spain still had some hopes of developments of the Mississippi and their influence would have been against more favorable terms to America.

Mitchell's map was reprinted many times in England, with modifications largely in the eastern part of the United States. Various editions were published in Holland and France, and what is really an Italian edition was published in 1778 in Italy by Antonio Zatta in a series of twelve maps, bearing the title, *Colonie Unite dell' America Settentrionale*, probably the first appearance of the equivalent of "United States" upon a map. The map was again published by Zatta with the date 1791. In order to play safe Zatta published at about the same time a small map of the area of the United States, designating it as the British Colonies in North America.

Mitchell gave to Lake Michigan a north and south extension of not much more than three degrees with a pronounced slope southeast. The lowest point of the lake falls about one degree above its actual position, whereas Lake Erie has its lowest point a full degree lower. Mitchell retains the fictitious islands

introduced by Bellin. The general shape of the peninsula is far from correct. All of these errors were retained in the later editions.

In the United States in the same year, 1755, Lewis Evans published at the press of Benjamin Franklin and David Hall in Philadelphia a map of the "Middle British Colonies." This map with an inset giving a large part of the Lower Peninsula has an interesting history traced in a work, *Lewis Evans, his Map*, by the late Henry Stevens of London. In this work Mr. Stevens shows the wide dissemination of this map, through copies, often plagiarized, made by cartographers even to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Colonel Lawrence C. Martin has located at least four further editions, including one German and one French, not mentioned by Stevens; all of these four are in the Library of Congress collections. The map was widely circulated in England and on the Continent as well as in the United States. The map of Evans and the inset give a relatively more correct notion of Michigan than does the map of Mitchell, but not being as large and impressive the map did not exert the influence of the Mitchell map.

The peace of 1763 by which Canada passed to England and the outbreak of the War of the Revolution both contributed to the publication of many maps, atlases, and books about America. In England Thomas Jefferys, who died in 1771, published *The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America*, including many maps of America, notably two variant forms of the Great Lakes. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1776, there was published in London by Sayer and Bennett the American Atlas in which the maps were largely those engraved by Jefferys. These were by no means all the works with American maps published by Jefferys and it is possible that the widest circulation was given to his delineations in his maps in numerous editions of Thomas Salmon's *New Geographical and Historical Grammar*, a geography which circulated widely from 1749 to even 1800.

The American Atlas was published in a French edition by Le Rouge in 1778, *L'Atlas Ameriquaine*, in which the Mitchell map was included. The American Atlas and the French edition were doubtless the most widely used military atlases of the Revolutionary War. In the period of the war and until the end of the eighteenth century the atlases of Le Rouge, Vaugondy, and Bonne doubtless enjoyed the widest circulation in France. Their strangely variant conceptions of the Great Lakes should have given real concern to any careful students of cartography.

Doubtless the most scientifically correct early map of the southern part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan is that made in manuscript in 1762 by Thomas Hutchins, Geographer to the United States from 1781 to 1789. This map is preserved in the Huntington Library in California and was described by Mr. W. L. Jenks of Port Huron, then the most eminent authority upon the cartography of Michigan, in a monograph published in the *Michigan History Magazine* (Vol. X, pp. 358-362). In the year 1778 there was published in London a map by Hutchins embracing the lower part of the southern peninsula. Unfortunately, Hutchins placed the southern tip too high contributing to the further dissemination of the error which led to the acrid boundary dispute later between Michigan and Ohio.

Naturally in the year of the peace of 1783, there were published a number of maps of the United States. None of these maps proved to be particularly influential in subsequent delineations of the peninsula of Michigan.

In the year 1784 William McMurray, "Late Assistant Geographer to the United States," published a map of the United States which deserves particular mention since it undoubtedly represents the nearest approach to an official delineation of the newly formed republic. It is interesting to note that the United States did at this early period have an official government "geographer".

The same year is notable for the appearance at New Haven

of the First American Geography. The author, Jedidiah Morse, father of Samuel F. B. Morse, wrote a long series of geographical works as well as numerous historical works. The map of the United States in the first edition is on too small a scale to give any precise determinations of disputed points. The Great Lakes are given somewhat along the lines of the Mitchell map of 1755. In subsequent editions of his geographies which enjoyed a wide popularity Morse gave a wholly distorted conception of Lake Superior, including in that body of water unusually large and numerous fictitious islands.

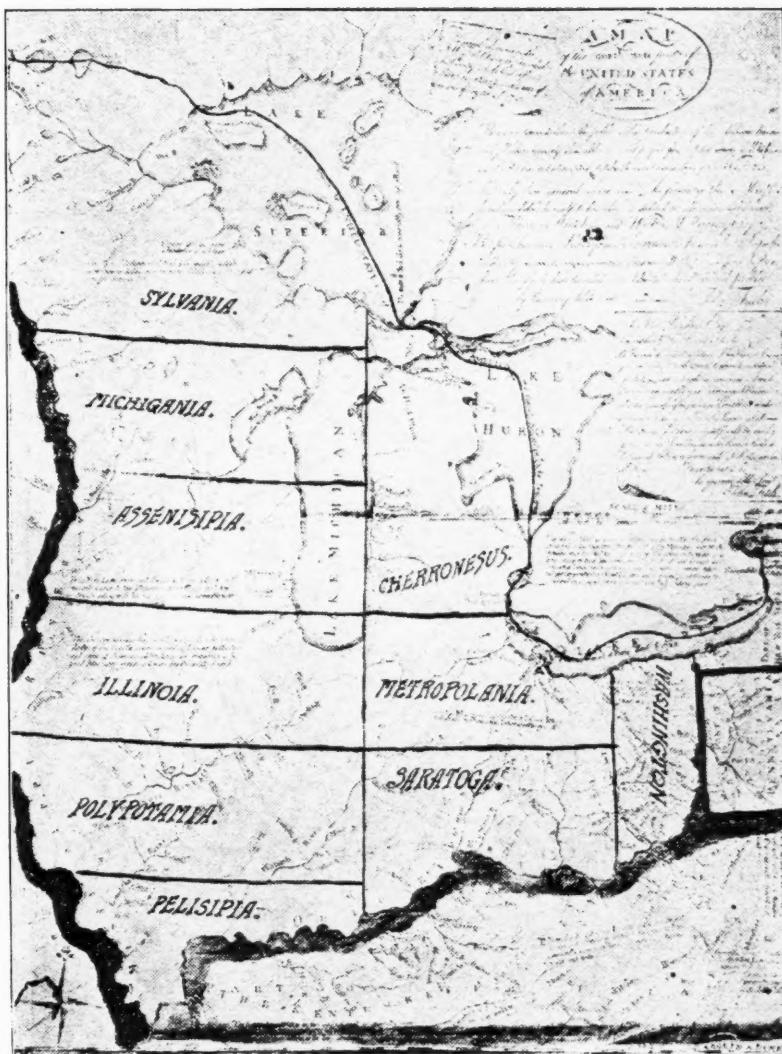
An event of the utmost significance for the Northwest Territory was the Ordinance of 1784, largely the work of Thomas Jefferson. In the report which was adopted but never put into operation provision was made for ten States which were even baptized with a series of names, including "Michiganania," (west of Lake Michigan), "Cherronesus" for the Lower Peninsula of present Michigan, "Illinoia", "Saratoga" and the like, as mentioned above.

The Ordinance of 1787 proposed five states, "separated into three southern and two northern states by a line running east and west through the southernmost point of Lake Michigan." Unfortunately the various maps then available gave this southern extremity a variation from the actual latitude of $41^{\circ} 36'$, an amazing discrepancy amounting to over sixty miles.

The provisional ten states of the Ordinance of 1784 appeared in a note upon the map of 1785 published in France by Delamarche, which map doubtless appeared as a separate issue and in some editions of the *Atlas Universel* originally issued by the Vaugondys. The boundaries of these divisions are also indicated upon "A Map of the northwest parts of the United State" by John Fitch celebrated for his inventions in connection with steamboats. The latitudes of the Lakes in this map are very different from those given in other maps of the period, as Lake Michigan extends $42^{\circ} 30'$ to 47° North Latitude. The general shape of the Lower Peninsula is much more



Bonne—Paris—1783



John Fitch—Philadelphia—1785



Amos Doolittle—Boston—1793



Samuel Lewis—Philadelphia—1795



Morse—London—1798

correct than in the Mitchell and in most French maps, but scientifically accurate determinations of latitudes and longitudes played little part in the making of this map. Lake Superior is much distorted.

Although a fairly large number of separate maps were issued in the English colonies before the Revolution, no American atlas appeared before the year 1792, when Mathew Carey published in one volume seven maps, only one of which gave any portion of North America, that being of the West Indies. This gap in American publication was suddenly completed by a number of atlas publications, two of which appeared in

the year 1795. Mathew Carey of Philadelphia, publisher and author, began in 1794 the publication of the two-volume American edition of Guthrie's Geography. To accompany this Carey had prepared by the foremost cartographers and engravers of that period a series of separate maps of all the states and also maps of Europe. All of these were included in a General Atlas to accompany the Guthrie's Geography and also in an American Atlas which comprised only the American maps. With this collection of maps is found a large map of the United States by Samuel Lewis. This map enjoyed wide circulation at home and abroad, and may be regarded as a map of real historical importance.

The first American Gazetteer was issued in 1795 by Joseph Scott, known as an engraver. In this work there are seventeen maps of the various states and territories so that the work constitutes also an atlas. Unfortunately Scott included, like many of his predecessors, two radically different conceptions of the Great Lakes.

In the year 1796 a third American Atlas appeared in New York City, the work of John Reid, to accompany the New York Edition of Winterbotham's *History of America*. In the map of the United States the Great Lakes are given a very good representation with the tip of Lake Michigan falling slightly below the lowest point on Lake Erie.

Mathew Carey found such a demand for his American Atlas and his General Atlas that in 1796 he published an American Pocket Atlas, with maps of the separate states. This Atlas proved popular, passing through at least five editions. In the first edition appeared one of the earliest maps of the Northwest Territory. A separate map of the Territory appeared also in the third edition of Morse's Geography published at Boston in 1796.

The development of the American post-office occasioned a fine large map of the United States by Abraham Bradley, junior, who was for some years the official American geographer. This was issued in 1796 and reissued in 1804 and

again in 1805, probably, the final edition having the name Michigan attached to the Lower Peninsula.

Jedidiah Morse published his American Gazetteer first in 1797. This included a "Map of the Northern Parts of the United States" by Bradley, upon which were indicated the five Jeffersonian States not precisely following the Ordinance of 1787 but including the whole of the Lower Peninsula in a single state numbered "IV". This map appeared also in an English edition of 1798 of this American Gazetteer and in some editions of Morse's geography.

Doubtless the foremost cartographer of the world in 1796 was the Englishman Aaron Arrowsmith. In that year Arrowsmith published a large map of the United States upon which a fairly correct delineation of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan was given. Lake Superior was given in rather distorted form and this was corrected by Arrowsmith upon the original plate in 1802, with subsequent corrections upon the plate even to about 1825. Unfortunately in 1802 Arrowsmith changed his Lake Michigan, giving to that body of water a slender form sloping towards the southwest. At the same time this delineation gave to the Lower Peninsula of Michigan an acute angled triangle tip, not corresponding to actual conditions. This peculiar slender-tipped Michigan and the long slanting Lake, largely narrower than one degree, continued to appear upon American maps long after Michigan became a state and long after correct maps were in wide circulation.

A metal plate is an enduring thing and publishers often continue to use the plate, rather than to go to the expense of having a new plate made. There was no law making punishable this kind of deception practiced upon the public.

MICHIGAN'S MOUND BUILDERS

BY R. RAY BAKER

ANN ARBOR

MANY earthen mounds have been found in Michigan. They were erected by two kinds of mound builders—glaciers and men.

When the last Ice Age ended and the final glacier of a series melted away, some 30,000 years ago, the landscapes of this state were left in their present contours except in places where human beings wrought changes.

The frozen fingers from the north brought soil here from distant places and dumped it in promiscuous fashion over the land. Also they scooped up dirt and rock here and there, making depressions in some locations and hills in others.

More recently, man shoveled soil into heaps and left these as monuments, and tombs, containing the remains of their dead and the relics of their primitive cultures. At least 600 such man-made mounds are on record in the state, and as many more probably existed when the first white men arrived.

The uninitiated may have trouble in distinguishing between the works of the glaciers and of the human mound builders. You may be looking at an Indian mound when you glance out of a window of your automobile while traveling along the highway, but also it may be simple a phenomenon of nature.

Yes, it will be an Indian mound if man built it. For the mound builders were not a mysterious race of people "antedating the redmen," as many people believe. Dr. Emerson F. Greenman, archeologist at the University of Michigan, gives this assurance. So did the late Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, another who studied the records of the ancients in Michigan. "The mound-builders were not even a special race of Indians," says Dr. Greenman. "They were men of a variety of tribes. Some Indians built mounds, others did not."

Also, he is convinced that some aborigines who at one time erected mounds for burial purposes later gave up the practice. Indian culture was not static; customs sometimes changed.

To speak of the mound builders as a special race of people is equivalent to setting our grandfathers aside as a species different from ourselves because they rode in buggies while we ride in automobiles.

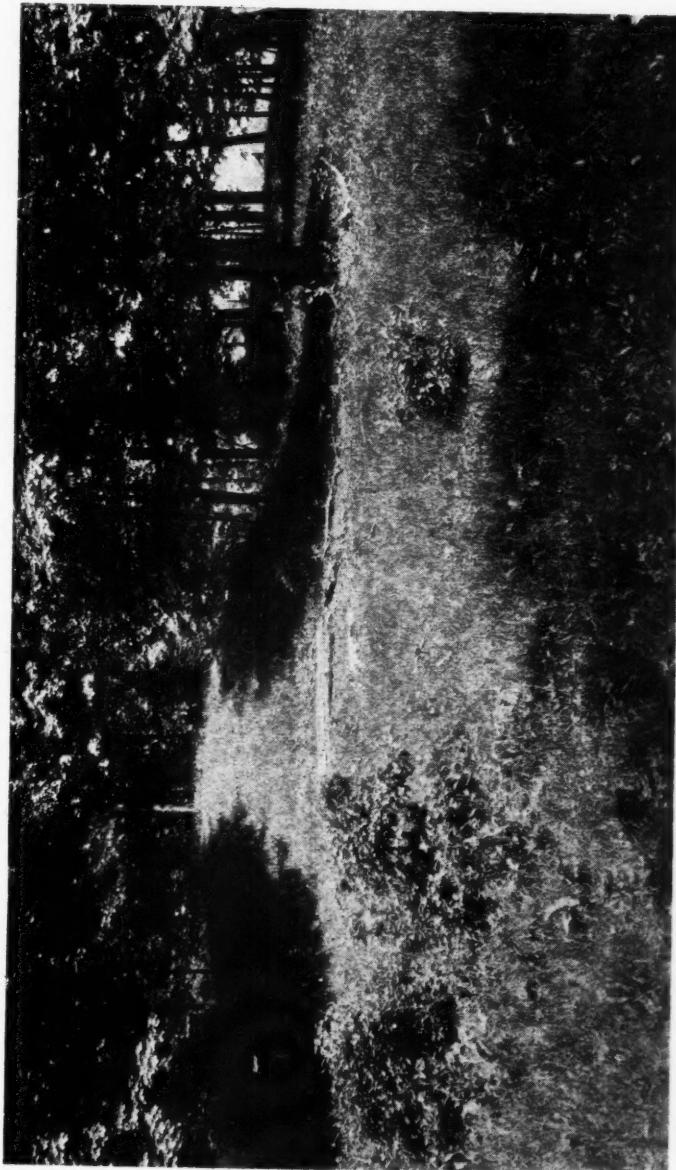
To be sure, white men did build mounds. Ancient earthen works of this kind are found on all the continents. And even the white men of today build burial mounds. These are the graves in cemeteries.

In the vast majority of cases, the Indian mounds were cemeteries. Instead of constructing individual graves, the American ancients made group or community graves, in many instances. Occasionally, however, a mound contained the bones of only one person, probably a chief, princess or other prominent personage. Often there is a skeleton in the center, somewhat under the level of the surrounding ground, with other remains in other locations, and perhaps at different levels, in the same mound.

Often "bundle burials" have been excavated. Some tribes saved the bones of their dead, fastened them together in bundles, much as fagots for picnic fires might be prepared, and had periodic interments on a wholesale basis. But bundle burials and skeletal burials have been removed from identical mounds. In addition, cremation was practiced and the residue of this process or ceremony was placed within a dirt tomb.

It was fairly common practice to bury weapons and utensils with the deceased. Archeologists believe that these were intended for use of the departed spirit in the Happy Hunting Grounds. It was a fairly widespread custom to "kill" these articles, presumably to release their spirits for the benefit of the released human souls. Thus, broken tomahawks, shattered pottery and other buried objects are unearthed from the graves.

This practice has been of great value to archeologists in studying the customs and cultures of the redskins who inhabited the continent before Columbus sailed the ocean blue in 1492. There were differing degrees of skill and art in the



One of a group of burial mounds near Grand Rapids

making of pottery among different tribes and at different times. There are such classifications, for example, as "Woodlands" and "Hopewell." The latter is more ornate than the former. Thank the mound builders for their mounds, which have been treasure storehouses for the men who today delve into the prehistoric past. The aborigine left no stone dwellings nor other enduring edifices save these mounds of dirt.

Why were the mounds built at all? At first, they appear simply to have been utilitarian; later, to some extent, there seems to have been an effort to give the earth elevations some ceremonial significance. The great "serpent mound" in southern Ohio appears to have had some religious significance. It is a quarter of a mile long, with a curled tail, a body with three loops and an open jaw about to receive an egg, while a frog seems to be leaping away.

The largest mound in North America is the Cahokia, located at East St. Louis, Ill. It is built in the form of terraces, with a height of 95 feet, and covers 16 acres at the base. It may have been the site of an elevated village, for often the Indians erected habitations on artificial hills as a means of avoiding the discomforts of wet lowlands. Many burials have been found in this mound, and many cultural relics. Ohio and contiguous territory were great mound-building areas.

Michigan has no such pretentious earth edifices. The highest known mound in this state is one near Grand Rapids, with a height of 16 feet. The Michigan mounds are dome-shaped. Most of those in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are of the "Adena" type and have the form of chocolate drops. There are some mounds that may have served as fortifications, but burial was the primary purpose.

Something had to be done with the dead. Burial in the ground was the most natural method of disposing of the mortal remains. There, are, indeed, numerous underground Indian burials, but digging to any depth was usually a difficult task with the crude shovels available to the ancient redmen. Clam shells were the most effective implements for this purpose.

that they had before the white man came. They could get through the surface soil with comparative ease, but when they encountered rock layers they were stymied. Elevated graves could be constructed without such severe labors, for topsoil could be scooped up from a considerable distance and heaped in one location.

In many instances these mound cemeteries obviously grew higher, from time to time, as additional bodies were added. Today, cemeteries expand horizontally when contiguous property is acquired. The Indians expanded theirs upward by adding more dirt. A trench usually surrounds a burial mound, to distinguish it from a natural soil formation, as a result of the topsoil removal to erect the elevation.

Dr. Greenman is of the opinion that one reason for the abandonment of the mound-building practice was the amount of labor required when it became customary to construct elaborate earthen works of great dimensions. Manpower was needed for hunting and other occupations involved in the acquirement of food.

There was a series of mounds along the Detroit River. One of these, within the confines of old Fort Wayne, recently was opened by Detroit archeologists, and the bones of a child were removed, along with bits of pottery. Dr. Greenman had records to show that it previously had been excavated in 1876 and a considerable quantity of material removed. The excavator at that time was Henry Gillman, representing a Detroit scientific society. He reported finding 14 human skeletons, some broken pottery and a few arrowheads.

How old are these mounds? The one referred to at the Fort Wayne site is estimated by Dr. Greenman to be at least seven hundred years old. But it might have been constructed as long ago as 500 B. C. The Indians of America appear to have been building mounds while the ancient Egyptians were erecting pyramids. Fundamentally, there was no difference between one of the pyramids of Gizeh and an Indian mound of Michigan. Kent and Cass counties are the richest in Michigan In-

dian mounds. "A triangle having for its base the southern boundary of the state, with its apex at the head of Saginaw Bay, will include the greatest number of Indian mounds in the state," according to Dr. Hinsdale.

Eight groups of community burying mounds, with 46 mounds in all, were counted by one explorer in early times in the Grand River Valley. In addition to human bones, they yielded pottery and stone, bone and copper implements. Two distinct types of pottery were noted, indicating that the people of two different cultures may have participated in the mound building, perhaps at different times.

Among the finest mounds in Michigan are those below Grand Rapids upon the first terrace of the Grand River bank. Some of these are still in good condition, though several have been despoiled by vandals. On the larger of the Dickinson lakes, near Brethren, in Manistee County, two large mounds were found, with a surrounding trench, one measuring 53 feet east and west and 41 feet north and south. It is believed that these northern mounds and those of the Grand River Valley were built by the same tribes, though not necessarily by the same individuals.

The Algonquin tribes, including the Chippewas and Ottawas, are not believed to have erected any of these mounds. These tribes were here when the palefaces arrived, but they had moved into the region after other redmen had left. The Algonquins threw up small banks of earth to house their dead, but few of these have survived for long periods of time.

However, the similarity of the artifacts removed from mounds and those excavated from the flat ground indicates that the mound builders and the historic tribes were closely related from the cultural point of view. It has been established fairly definitely that mound-building had ceased to be a custom some time before the European discovery of America, but the authorities are convinced that there were reasons which in no way involved the extinction of a race addicted to the practice.

CHARLES BUTLER

BY THE LATE WILLIAM L. JENKS

POR T HURON

TO the present generation in Michigan the name of Charles Butler has no significance but he is entitled to the credit of having persuaded the legislature of the state, at a critical time, to perform an honest and honorable act which at least partially relieved the state from the stigma of repudiation.

Butler was born February 5, 1802, in the little village of Kinderhook Landing on Hudson River sixteen miles south of Albany; five miles inland is Kinderhook the home of Martin VanBuren, a close and influential friend of the Butler family.

Charles was one of twelve children, the younger brother of Benjamin F. Butler, an able and famous lawyer of New York and Attorney General of the United States in Jackson and VanBuren's administrations. He was of Irish descent, his first American ancestor coming over in 1724 and he was connected with many of the leading families of Connecticut.

His school education was confined to a good school under an accomplished teacher, and two years in an academy and when sixteen years old he entered the law office of Martin VanBuren in Albany and under the rigid laws of the state spent six years as student and clerk before he was admitted to the bar in 1824.

The next step was to decide his future location, and he fixed upon Geneva, a beautiful and thriving place in western New York, at the head of the lake of the same name; and after spending a few months in Lyons he settled at Geneva in the fall of the same year as his admission to the bar. His family and political connections were excellent, his appearance was pleasing, his ability and character good, and he soon acquired a high standing in the community.

The following year he married Eliza Ogden, a sister of William B. Ogden, who became interested with Butler in Chicago in 1835, became its first mayor and occupied many positions of importance during his life.

For five years Butler pursued the career of a country lawyer, engaged however in one case of national interest. He had sole charge of the prosecution of the kidnappers of William Morgan in 1827 and from that affair grew the Anti-Masonic party which exercised considerable political influence for several years.

In 1830 he established a connection in New York City which brought him in contact with large financial interests, introduced him to new and influential friends, and greatly affected his future career. At that time, all the western part of New York State was owned by a few large companies which had for the most part sold to individual buyers on long terms and small payments, and these buyers had improved the lands, but in most cases still owed a large part of the purchase price. The values of the property had greatly increased, but liquid capital was scarce, mortgage money very hard to find, and a large number of purchasers were anxious to borrow enough to pay for and obtain title to their land.

In that year, 1830, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company was chartered with a capital of one million dollars and required to invest its capital in real estate mortgages. Mr. Butler went at once to New York, met the Company's officers and directors and impressed them so favorably that they decided to place a large part of their money in western New York and appointed him their representative for that purpose. He fulfilled the duties for three years with great satisfaction to the Company and to the borrowers.

In 1833 began the first symptoms of the fever which seized so many people in New York and New England for purchase and speculation in Michigan lands, and which reached its height in 1836 when over five million acres of public land in Michigan were sold. Butler was attacked and in the summer of 1833 with a New York City friend, Arthur Bronson, son of one of the directors of the Insurance Company, he left for Detroit. These two came on in June, looked around Detroit, were pleased with its prospects, and hearing of Fort Gratiot,

decided to take a run up on the steamboat *Gen. Gratiot*, which went up one day returning the next. They found the Black River Steam Saw Mill at work, owned by Francis R. Browning of Detroit, the Fort occupied, and Mr. Butler was strongly impressed with the possibilities of the location. On their return the steamer broke down, and they were compelled to complete the trip on a sailing vessel.

From Detroit they went overland to Chicago, where Mr. Bronson bought a tract of 182 acres on the north side of Chicago River for \$20,000.00 and two years afterward sold the same land to Mr. Butler and some associates for \$100,000.00, and this purchase was the large element in Mr. Butler's fortune.

In 1835 Mr. Butler went west again, and bought several properties in Detroit, a large interest in the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, whose cashier, Philo C. Fuller, came from Genesee, New York, in 1836, and became a member of the Michigan state legislature and Speaker of the House in 1841, and the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General and returned to New York and later became Comptroller of New York. Mr. Butler's connection with the Bank brought him in touch with Edward Bissell a very active, enterprising and somewhat speculative pioneer citizen of Toledo, and he made some investments there. He also continued his interest in Fort Gratiot and began the negotiations which culminated the following year in the formation of a syndicate of New York and Boston business men which purchased a little more than 5,000 acres now in and near the City of Port Huron.

At about the same time he organized another syndicate with the title of American Land Company to purchase land in Wayne County, where he bought a little more than 3,000 acres, and in several other of the middle western states. His standing is shown by the character of the men included in these syndicates. The Huron Land Company organized to buy land near Fort Gratiot was composed of Erastus Corning of Albany, William Bard, Edward A. Nicoll, Joseph D. Beers, Thomas

Suffern, James McBride, James Moorehead, James B. Mower, Campbell Bushnell, Benjamin F. Butler and Federal Vanderburgh, all of New York City; Nicholas Ayrault of Geneva; Benjamin Stephens and Edward M. Willett of New Brunswick, N. J.; and John McNeil, Samuel Hubbard and John Borland of Boston. Most of these men were men of wealth and high reputation. Erastus Corning early entered the hardware business and gradually spread into other lines and was a great railroad organizer in New York State and accumulated great wealth. He was also prominent in politics in his city and state, and was three times elected to Congress. William Bard, the son of an eminent physician, a graduate of Columbia, was a pioneer in life insurance in America and was president of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company from its beginning in 1830 until 1842. Joseph D. Beers, a native of Connecticut, went to New York City when he was 35 and as a merchant and later as a broker became wealthy and was highly regarded and popular. Thomas Suffern and James McBride were both Irish; and as business men, first as merchants in a small way and then as importers, accumulated fortunes and were reckoned among the leading business men of the city. James B. Mower at the time of his entering the syndicate, was in the New York post office in charge of foreign mail and was unable to complete his payments and in 1841 assigned his interest to Gen. McNeil. Benjamin F. Butler, an older brother of Charles, was a lawyer first in Albany, then in New York City, and as U. S. Attorney General under Jackson and VanBuren established a national reputation as a lawyer of high standards and ability.

The land near Fort Gratiot was all purchased in the name of Charles Butler and in 1840 he placed on record a declaration that he held the title in trust for the different investors and in 1841 the trust was dissolved and Butler divided the property, conveying the proper proportion of the property to the several investors. In the meantime he had built a saw mill on the property not far from Fort Gratiot. After concluding his business in Michigan he went through Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati, then by steamboat to Memphis, then by land to Holly

Springs and from there by boat to New Orleans, returning by boat to Cincinnati and overland through Ohio and Pennsylvania to New York. As Mr. Butler, on account of his religious convictions, never travelled on Sunday, unless through absolute necessity, the trip was long but to him deeply interesting.

Seven years later, in 1843, Charles Butler came to Michigan, this time not to make investments but to persuade the state not to repudiate its debts to its bondholders. In 1837 the state, just admitted to the Union and full of optimism, decided upon a grand scheme of improvements, to construct, in addition to several canals, three railroads across the state, the Northern to run from Port Huron to Grand Haven, the Central from Detroit to St. Joseph, and the Southern from Monroe to New Buffalo. The state had a population of less than 200,000, an assessed value of about 40 million dollars and little money, but unlimited hopes, and the Legislature enthusiastically voted to borrow \$5,000,000 for those purposes and issued its bonds, redeemable at any time after January, 1863, and drawing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. A contract was made with the Morris Canal and Banking Company, a corporation formed originally to construct a canal in New Jersey from Jersey City to the Delaware River and which also obtained the right to do a banking business and opened an office for that purpose in New York City. The contract with this Company appointed it the agent of the state to sell the bonds upon a commission and after about one and a half million dollars worth had been sold and paid for, the United States Bank was brought into the deal and the remainder of the bonds were delivered to it upon its agreement to pay the state in instalments. The bonds delivered to the Company were sold mainly to New York City and state banks. Those delivered to the Bank were pledged by it to bankers in London, Amsterdam and Paris and later the Bank failed after paying some of its agreed instalments, and the state refused to pay to the foreign creditors more than it had received from the Bank less certain charges and damages.

As the Bank made no payments after July, 1841, the state

was without money and stopped paying interest on its bonds, the same year. The situation became critical and the credit of the state, both at home and abroad, became deeply affected.

At the session of the legislature in January, 1843, Mr. Butler appeared in behalf of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York and other banks of the east, holders of the first part of the issue, for which the state had received full payment. He made a good impression by his evident fairness and consideration, although there was considerable feeling in favor of absolute repudiation. He urged that the bonds he represented should not be classed with the foreign held bonds, as the state had actually received the full payment for his clients' bonds. He recognized that the state was poor, and unable to pay the bond interest at that time, and suggested that all the interest then due and that becoming due until 1845 be funded into new bonds maturing in 1850 and this suggestion was finally adopted, enacted by the legislature and approved by the Governor. It was a long, hard and close fight, and so far as these bonds were concerned the state was saved from repudiation, and the important work of Mr. Butler was recognized. It was said of him at the time that probably no other man could have effected so good a result.

The success of Mr. Butler with the Michigan legislature greatly increased his reputation and two years later he was entrusted by the holders of Indiana bonds in default with a similar mission.

The situation in Indiana was even worse than in Michigan. That state began building canals earlier and issued in all over \$11,000,000 in bonds, a part of which were for the Wabash and Erie Canal, an ambitious project to link Lake Erie with the Ohio River at Evansville. The United States by Act of Congress gave to the state to aid in the construction of this canal a large amount of public land. The state bonds were placed in the hands of commissioners who were careless or dishonest or both, handing over in several cases considerable amounts of the bonds to irresponsible parties, who never paid for them.

Over \$4,000,000 of the bonds were sold at a discount to the same Morris Canal and Banking Company which dealt with the Michigan bonds, and the state lost \$2,000,000 in that transaction. These bonds were taken over by the United States Bank and found their way to Europe under the same circumstances as did those of Michigan. The state ceased paying interest on its bonds in 1840 and in 1845 the foreign bondholders employed Mr. Butler to present their case to the Indiana legislature and secure, if possible, favorable action.

In May, 1845, Mr. Butler went to Indiana and addressed a large meeting at Terre Haute, a point on the Canal, pointing out the great advantage to the state of completing the canal and using the lands donated by the U. S. Government for that purpose; and also the damage to the state, through its default and the talk of repudiation, and suggesting that the bondholders would be willing to advance more money to complete the canal, and also accept part of their interest to be payable out of canal revenues. In December, 1845, Mr. Butler returned to the state to take the matter up with the legislature, and after severe effort and exerting all his powers he succeeded in getting a law passed, which was not entirely satisfactory either to the bondholders or to the repudiating forces in the state. In December, 1846, Mr. Butler went again to Indianapolis, and in the following month a so-called amending Act was passed, which was in reality a new law, and which compelled the bondholders to accept new bonds for one-half the original amount of both principal and interest—the latter then in arrears for 6 years—and take for the other half, bonds secured by the canal, which was deeded to the bondholders on the condition that they furnish the money—over \$800,000—to complete it. This very onesided and unfair action resulted in compelling Mr. Butler, as Trustee for the bondholders, to labor for nearly 30 years, first in securing the money to complete the canal, in overseeing its expenditure as wise and economical, and then through the rapid development of railroads to see the entire investment dwindle in value and finally become entirely lost, and the

State of Indiana in 1873 by amendment to its constitution entirely repudiate any liability on account of the bonds.

Not long after his return from his long absence in Indiana and the South he was urged to go to Europe to consult with the foreign bondholders of American states as several were either on the point of repudiation or had already reached there. He went by steamer to Liverpool taking 24 days for the trip and after remaining in England about 2 months returned. About 7 years later he made another European trip staying longer, and meeting many notable people, among them Thomas Carlyle, for whom he acted later as representative in making American investments, very much to the (generally) crabbed philosopher's satisfaction.

The rest of his long life—he was 95 years old at his death—he spent in active work in his profession as adviser and consultant to large financial interests, was interested in several large corporations, among them a western railroad of which he was President for several years. In educational and religious concerns he was always deeply interested.

He was one of the founders in 1835 of the New York Half Orphan Asylum, and was the President of its trustees for many years, up to his death. In 1836 he became a member of the Council of New York University and was a strong, able and valuable member as long as he lived. He was one of the founders of Union Theological Seminary in 1835, and from 1870 to his death was President of the Board of Directors. These are but a few of charitable, religious and educational institutions he helped by his personal effort and his money because during his life through his ability and integrity he deserved and obtained the confidence of people and accumulated wealth.

In 1890 he gave large sums of money both to the University and the Seminary and by his will left considerable sums to different institutions. His only son had long predeceased him; and his daughter, his only remaining child, lived to an old age and continued many of the benevolences in which her father had been interested.

JOURNAL OF PAUL NELSON SPOFFORD (1842, 1848)

(Edited and arranged by Samuel Taylor Moore
from *Portrait of a Gentleman*)

THE NEW YORK into which Paul Nelson Spofford was born, a seaport of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, had just lived through one welkin-splitting celebration in honor of the farewell visit of the Marquis de la Fayette and was already laying plans for another to signalize the opening of the Erie Canal. When Paul Nelson Spofford died (not in New York, but on a visit to his ancestral acres near Haverhill, Massachusetts) the shining pinnacle of the Woolworth Tower looked down on a metropolis of five and a half million souls agog over the killing of Herman Rosenthal, a gambler who talked too much.

Of the tumultuous occurrences of that long interval, Paul Nelson saw much, and of some of them, in his quiet, unobtrusive, introspective, but eminently observing way, he was a modest part. He moved in the circle of the doers without doing particularly much on his own account beyond maintaining a journal which was his only real intimate. Late in life he transcribed from this into a single quarto notebook that which seemed most significant to him of all that he had recorded—the memories with which he chose to live for the remainder of his days.

It was Paul Nelson Spofford's good fortune to be born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His father, Paul Spofford, with a fellow townsman, William Tileston, had come to the city from Haverhill in 1818 and established a shipping and commission business which prospered from the start. Their names, indeed, are well toward the top on the schedule of the great proprietors of clipper ships, but they were alert and progressive enough to be among the first to sense the inevitability of steam, and trimmed sail accordingly. Paul Nelson was an almost morbidly dutiful offspring and certainly a moderately competent business man, but his relative insignificance in the economic scheme may be gauged from the fact that Walter Barrett's *The Old Mer-*

chants of New York (1863), which devoted a dozen ample pages to the house of Spofford & Tileston, dismissed the ranking scion of the senior partner in a sentence: "His eldest son, Paul, must be a man thirty-five years of age."

Actually, he was of more importance in the business world than this curt dismissal implies. He lived and moved in the circle of the mercantile, legal, and political, great of his day—Philip Hone, Jay Gould, Hamilton Fish, Chester A. Arthur, W. M. Evarts, Thurlow Weed, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Clews, Major General McLellan, J. Pierpont Morgan—and he makes frequent note of important business transactions and gives full details of real-estate deals that embody price comparisons which appeared to him fantastic, and which appear even more fantastic when brought up to date,—without exactly flaunting them, throughout his eighty-eight years of life. The roster of his acquaintances virtually embraced the social census of his time and city. Ever scrupulous in his regard for the amenities of polite society and the very epitome of a decorous aristocrat, he performed his New Year's calls for more than half a century with almost religious devotion. Dinners, dances, receptions in New York, Washington, Boston, visits to the budding Newport colony and to a Rockaway that was the Southampton of its day, as well as an excursion in 1848 to the wilderness of Michigan—chronicles of these activities jostle accounts of the receipt of news of Bull Run, Gettysburg, and the assassination of Lincoln (whom he had met), fragments of personalia (he was a hayfever sufferer), and visionary memoranda about the use of oil for maritime fuel and the possibility of reaching Havana by air.

Another Paul Spofford—Paul Cecil Spofford of Port Chester, New York, son of Paul Nelson's half-brother Joseph—is the owner of his uncle's journal, and it is by the authority and with the approval of Paul Cecil Spofford that it is now made public. The nephew distinctly remembers him as tall and erect, with a crown of white hair surmounting classic features

(the old fellow was frequently compared to Sir Henry Irving, and delighted in the comparison). His costume—silk hat, white tie, long black frock coat, and high leather boots—reflected his devotion to his period.

The first few pages of the diary consist of closely-written “reminder” notes covering the years “before 1830” to 1839—random jottings of childhood memories, the majority of them fragmentary.

Paul Nelson Spofford's formal schooling was completed at the age of fifteen, for he noted in later years as of May 1, 1839, “Finished school days at Daniel P. Bacon's,” where, incidentally, Theodore Roosevelt, father of President Theodore Roosevelt, was a classmate. Apparently as a graduation gift he was given a chance to extend his horizon, for on July 1 of the same year he noted: “Left for Niagara—”.

He then spent a year in the counting rooms of Spofford and Tileston, and on February 3, 1841, at the age of seventeen, he was off on his first long voyage: “Left New York for Havana in ship *Christobal Colon*, Capt. Benj. Smith.”

(Then comes the first westward journey in 1842, followed by a second in 1848.)

Left N. Y. at 7 P. M. in the steamboat for Albany [August 18, 1842]. Left Utica about three. Country for a short distance very pretty, afterwards greater part swampy, covered with trees or but recently cleared. Tea at Syracuse. Passed Geneva about twelve. About 4 at Pittsford 8 miles this side of Rochester ran over a cow—threw engine, tender, wood and baggage car off the track—30 feet back would have sent us off a bank several feet high, many of us would have been much injured if not killed. Breakfasted at Pittsford.

August 19. 7 A. M. They sent down an engine and dirt car, piled our trunks and selves on top and rode at great risk, passed Genesee Falls—walked to Batavia Depot half a mile—started little after eight with horses.

August 20. Channel at Buffalo navigable five to six miles. Vessels seldom go more than one mile from mouth—it is about

15 feet deep.

- August 21. At Detroit.
- August 22. In Lake St. Clair.
- August 24. At Macinac at 5 P. M.
- August 25. Arrived at Chicago at 9 A. M.
- August 29th. Left Chicago by stage at 3 A. M.
- August 31st. At Galena.
- September 1st. On the Mississippi, steamboat Ohio.
- September 2nd. Visited Navoo.

June 26, 1848. Came to Detroit on steamer John Owen to Monroe, rather pretty town on Raisin River (about 3000)—navigable to a mile from the town for craft of 7 to 8 feet. The rail road a very poor concern—runs sixty miles into the interior. Saw Merrill, I. Armitage, Mr. Christiancy, Wing is at Detroit, McClelland is a member of Congress, Mrs. Billings and daughter (Adrian, Michigan), Mrs. Waggonner, Galena.

June 30. Arrived at Lansing and wrote home about everything except C. R. R. up to my arrival. Wrote Whiting and Adams to make an offer for lots 27 and 22—350 x 250 and for 100 acres in the tract.

July 1. Left at 1/4 10, rode in an open wagon to Portland. Leslie Foote, good humored but obstinate, gawky fellow of a driver. Alexander Lewis of Greenfield, Huron County, Ohio, and S. Preston of Oneida County, N. Y., were fellow passengers. Former was brown haired, light grey eyes, open countenanced, good natured man, tanner by trade, married a sister of John Archibald and Hamilton Easter, the latter of whom is in the whole-sale dry goods business at Baltimore and married to the daughter of a rich clergyman. Lewis was on a visit to his father three miles from Portland—had not seen him for seven years. Preston is in the carriage business, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion—on a visit to a brother he had not seen for 14 years living in Orleans about 12 miles from Ionia. Country around Lansing very wild and thence to Ionia quite rolling—not much settled. At Portland Lewis left us and we took another wagon. In or near Orange township had a fine view of Grand River in a deep valley below us. Noticed an old Indian burying ground. Passed one field of wheat of 100 acres owned by a young man of 21 named Webster. He owns and farms a whole section. Saw another wheat field of 85 acres. Portland pleasantly situated at the junction of the Lookingglass and Grand Rivers. We heard quantities of quail singing "Bob

White, Bob White". Edwin shot three with his rifle. Saw number of large beech trees, some hickory, plenty of oak, some sycamores. The land is generally clay but in some places is very sandy. Saw some fine corn and a few good fields of rye and oats. There is not much attention paid to the last two. While at Lansing stayed at the Lansing House by John Beny. There are three towns extending some two miles, the upper, middle, and lower. The State House is in the middle town, at the lower they have water power and are building a factory and a flouring mill. Two years ago it was all a dense forest and now the dense forest comes to within a hundred yards of the capitol. Portland is about 20 miles from this place. From Portland to Ionia it is 20 miles. Noticed quite a number of sheep and colts during our ride. There is a mill at Portland.

July 2. Am at Ionia. Went to Baptist Church in morning. Quite rainy, only 15 or 20 persons there. The building was very plain, would hold about 420—good sermon—music—one female, two male voices and one to play the flute. This town is on Grand River, population about 500.

July 4. Went with Smith and Thorne to look at our lots, then to Bostwick's house, he has a very pretty place. In the afternoon rode out to look at some of our lands. Much pleased with them—there are oak openings. They say it costs to clear and fence them about ten dollars per acre—the timberlands are generally considered the richest. They say they can be well fenced for twenty-five cents per rod.

July 8. Am at Rathburns', have been to the Register's office to get taxes and read papers. Sold some land to Foote in 5-11 West—very heavily timbered with sugar maple, beech, a few oak, believe there is no pine. The soil is clay. Between Barr and Kelly is a small piece of meadow. The country is settling fast. Dined at Mr. Mesnard's yesterday—he has 320 acres, a fine farm.

July 19. Have just arrived at Mottville after a very pleasant ride of six miles. The weather is cool at night but very hot during the day. There is considerable peppermint near Constantine. They get from four to six pounds of the oil per acre. The first year after the roots are set the crop is small but the second and third it yields abundantly so that they mow it as we would clover. The mill used in its manufacture costs about one hundred dollars. They also raise on the prairies sweet

potatoes, not large but of fine quality. They keep large numbers of sheep, one man had just started to meet his flock of two thousand. Two hounds the other day killed fifty but their owner shot the dogs and collected a dollar for each dead sheep from their master. Prairie Ronde (near Kalamazoo) which contains about 3200 acres is all in wheat. There are three brothers there that have one thousand acres in that grain. They have on that prairie a machine which reaps, threshes and puts into bags the wheat of thirty acres per day. They say it is as big as a small house and requires the services of six pairs of horses and half a dozen men. They say that to clear the oak openings you need a heavy grubbing plow and five or six yoke of oxen.

July 28. Rockwell returned this afternoon to Chicago via Logansport. Mr. Kendall of Hartford says Grand Prairie Land can be bought so that when fenced and ploughed it will not cost more than \$3.05 an acre. The poorest crop it would produce would be sixty bushels of corn. Fencing costs 25 cents per rod and ploughing \$1.50 an acre.

July 29. Went to look at our land. Took tea with Mr. Ellsworth [Henry L. Ellsworth, later Commissioner of Patents for the U. S.], introduced to Mrs. E. and his daughter-in-law and the wife of our charge at Sweden. Found all very agreeable. Went with Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Henry S. Grayson and Mr. Kendall to look at Grand Prairie—saw fine land quite rolling about mile and a half north of S. E. quarter of section eighteen, will produce forty to sixty bushels of corn or twenty to thirty bushels of wheat. Mr. Ellsworth is a very interesting gentleman. Saw a machine that will cut twelve to fifteen acres of wheat per day—it had four horses, one man to drive, another to rake out the wheat and three or four to bind. Mr. E. says that every man that keeps cattle ought to keep hogs two to one (two hogs to every steer). It takes here about a quarter of a bushel for seed for corn and of wheat a bushel and a peck. Mr. Ellsworth says he makes very good fences by using a ditching plough which throws up a bank three feet high and putting down a post about every twelve feet to which he nails three oak slats. W. H. Rector offers to take fifty dollars for his claim or give forty dollars for ours to the land near St. Joseph.

August 14. At Milwaukee. The brick here is cream colored. Many of the houses are built of it. It is a place of considerable water power.

August 17. At Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Peel [Frederick Peel

of England, son of Sir Robert Peel] came up from Mackinac with me. I find him very pleasant and very well informed, close in his inquiries and desirous to learn all that he can of our country. The rapids extend less than a mile. The fall is 21 or 28 feet, I have been told both. They say they have in winter an abundance of partridges, that brook trout have been taken that would weigh seven pounds two ounces. Van Auden says he has seen those that would weigh five pounds. They say that whitefish of eighteen pounds have been caught here, that the whitefish are taken with a scoop net, the man being stationed in the bow of the canoes. The woods here contain balsam, fir, birch, mountain ash, some oak but no hickory. On our way up saw an Indian that had killed and eaten his wife and three children, his name was Wabash-kin-dip. This is the season here for green pears, raspberries and whortleberries. They raise corn and good beets and potatoes but it is too cold for wheat. There are two hotels here—the St. Mary's and Van Auden's; two also at Mackinac, the Leslie House and the Mission House, the latter kept by Mr. Herrick. We stayed at the last mentioned in each place. They say that in the north of Michigan opposite Mackinac they get seven dollars and a half for lumber—with two runs of saw requiring ten men they can get out twelve thousand feet per day at a cost of three dollars per thousand. In going through Lake George on the way to the Sault found the water quite shallow, vessels drawing more than six and a half feet cannot pass. They say the expense of making a good channel would be only about two thousand dollars, the bottom being merely a clay bank on quicksands. There are numbers of sugar maples here. Whitefish are most like shad in taste and appearance but have not such quantities of little bones. They say they average from two to three pounds, but one man has seen a lake trout of seventy pounds. They say that in Lake Superior there are whitefish taken of eighteen pounds. The water of that lake is very clear. LeCompte told me they just lost sight of a white towel at ninety-five feet and that the captain of their boat told him that if the lake had been perfectly calm they could have seen it at 150 feet. We went up to the Sault with some very pleasant gentlemen—Hoffman of Cincinnati—Severinger of St. Louis—who seemed disposed to do all that they could to make the trip agreeable. We found there Professor Agassiz [the famous Harvard naturalist] and his party, mostly young men from Boston. They had been exploring Lake Superior for the last six weeks and looked

almost as wild with their beards, mustaches and picturesque costumes as a party of savages. At the Sault Peel and myself hired an Indian to take us in his canoe into the rapids to fish. Neither of us got a bite and the Indian himself caught only two or three little insignificant things. So we soon abandoned that and made them pole us up the rapids, one standing in the bow to ward off the canoe from the rocks, the other in the stern to push us upstream. We found two or three houses at the head of the rapids and one brig which was waiting for a cargo of provisions, having just discharged her load of copper ore. Our return down the rapids was most exciting. We were obliged to crouch down in the bottom of the canoe and remain perfectly still, for these little craft roll over most easily. We came down at railroad speed darting over large masses of rock, just avoiding those that projected when it seemed impossible to clear them. Trees, rocks and everything on the banks seemed almost to fly by us. The skill with which these Indians manage their boats is really wonderful.

August 19. Stopped at Thunder Bay Island this morning. We soon had several boats around us to sell fish. They asked for a fine trout of 45 pounds only fifty cents, Mr. White of Detroit purchased one of twenty pounds for quarter of a dollar. This boat [the Detroit] gets fifty cents freight per barrel from the Sault. . . . They sell wood on this route [steam boats burned wood] at one and a half dollars per cord. A man will cut from one to three cords a day. Whitefish sell at \$5.00 to \$6.00 a barrel. Trout \$4.00 to \$5.00. Maple sugar eight cents per pound.

August 24. Saw a one saw steam mill. They say to run it twelve hours requires one fireman or engineer, two men in the mill and two in the yard—for twenty-four hours it requires ten men. Of pine wood will saw three to four thousand feet per twelve hours. The saw dust will be half enough fuel and with the slabs will be sufficient to run it.

October 30, 1848. Went yesterday with Jones to Col.

"SAW MICHIGAN BEFORE THE LUMBERING DAYS"

MR. JOHN J. HIGGINS, the oldest settler of Crawford County, tells of Michigan before the lumbering days.¹ "Those were better days. There was plenty of work—hard work, and plenty of game with which to supply the table. I tried it away from here. I made two trips out of the country; always, I drifted back. I had a longing to return. I guess the tall timber got me," said Mr. Higgins.

When I first came to Crawford County, I worked for the government on survey. That was back in '69. I was too young for the army, so they sent me up here to survey timber lands. I shall never forget the sight of those pines, tall, stately trees, eighty, ninety, a hundred, and a hundred and forty feet; as straight as a rifle barrel; and limbless to the top. If I had those trees today, those that I saw standing on my five lots here—pointing out five lots on U. S. 27.—I would trade the land, my store, the entire stock, and the warehouse, for those pines. They were worth real money.

In those days, we had to make a "Clearing". We burned them, cut them up, made wood of them, anything to get rid of them. Now, even the stumps would be valuable.

The Indians called this the "land of the haunted hunting ground." I refer to it as the land of the "happy hunting ground", for wild game was everywhere. Deer could be seen on any trail, and partridges could be easily snared.

Old chief Shoppenagon, told me that long ago, the Chippewa Indians fought a great battle with the Sauks in the Saginaw valley. Not a Sauk remained alive. From that time on, ghosts of the dead Indian warriors were said to stalk the forests and were seen on several occasions by the Chippewa hunters. Hence, the 'haunted hunting ground'. The only ghosts that I ever knew of here were ghosts discovered by some drunk in the bottom of his bottle.

My job on survey was to carry the chain, and I can truth-

¹Mr. Higgins died June 17, 1935, just past his 89th birthday. He had been in Michigan since 1869. This paper was provided to the Magazine by Mr. Carl A. Leech of 652 Philadelphia Avenue, Detroit.—Ed.

fully say that I never "threw" it. To "throw the chain", was to move a section line a few rods east or west of the true meridian, so that a section, a quarter section, or even a 'forty', might be made to include a particularly fine streak of pine, lying just beyond the true line. The manipulation of this deviation was sometimes attempted by the land-seeker or his employer trying to coral more than his share of timber. When the error was discovered, it was usually explained that there had been a slight topographical error, or an aberration of the compass. However, I kicked the bottom out of one such deal, and as a consequence, had to go to work on railway survey.

This was a good thing for me, as I had an opportunity to apply my knowledge of the country. I was engaged as mail carrier, topographical assistant, and guide for the five survey parties spreading out fan-wise, and working to find the best possible route into the country from the end of steel at West Branch. This railway, The Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw, was building north from Bay City to Gaylord. The end of steel had reached West Branch, I think the year 1871, and all supplies, equipment, and mail, had to be carried into the country from there. The distance was from forty to sixty miles. We made this distance on foot and thought nothing of it. Even for years, we were compelled to walk as far as Roscommon, a distance of twenty-five miles, for our groceries; and then, Grayling ten miles.

The survey parties took up the old Indian trails leading out from the end of steel. They followed north between the ridges. We had to find the best route with the least grade. I told of the topography of the country, where the ridges and valleys lay, and where I thought the best route might be found. I kept the different parties in touch with one another and in touch with their headquarters at the end of steel, by becoming runner for them.

They were a helpless lot of fellows in the bush. They would quarrel, and they quarrelled mostly over their boots. "Boots—boots—boots, going up and down again." Every pack train

carried boots. They gambled for boots, they stole boots. Tom Brown would wear a left boot of George McTeer's and a right boot belonging to Jerry Martin. Anything to get a pair of boots, for the nearest cobbler was in Bay City, and something happened to our footwear everyday,—cut with an ax, snagged, wet, burned, and more often stolen.

Many things occurred, but I shall never forget trying to return with Jerry Martin's pack train of mules. "Happy Jerry" had taken sick in West Branch; yes, he had been drinking, and was unable to pull out with the pack train. I had been down for the mail, and was told by the Superintendent that I would have to take through the pack train with the supplies. He would give me a driver.

I had heard many strange stories about these mules, but had dismissed them from my mind as only stories. I knew horses, and felt that I knew mules. I was not more than a half day out of West Branch when things began to happen. Those critters tried every way imaginable to lay down and roll over. They would jump, kick, shimmy, run against the trees, or dive for a water hole. They would pay no attention to me or to the horse-whip I used on them. They went wild. Finally, after every mule had thrown his pack, I conceived the idea of tying their heads high up to the branches of trees to keep them quiet while I cooked a meal and thought the matter over. No sir, I no sooner tied them up than I found they were sitting on their haunches, sliding around trying to shake the deer flies.

With the line of the railway definitely decided upon, the 'station men' moved up. These men worked by stations, 100ft by 100ft. They felled the trees, burned the brush, and dug out the right-of-way. They were paid by the yard. I, however, was paid by the day, as I was not stationed in one place.

Now, good-old-mother-earth did not take kindly to having us tickle her surface. She struck back. She said to us, "Those who would destroy me, these will I destroy." And for every time a shovel ruffled her surface, somebody had to shiver. And Oh, how we did shiver!:

All along my back the creeping,
Soon gave place to rushing, leaping,
As if countless frozen demons
Had concluded to explore
All the cavities — the varmints —
'Twixt me and my nether garments,
Through my boots into the muskeg;
Then I found myself a shaking —
Gently shaking more and more —
Every moment more and more.

"Twas the ague, and it shook me
Into heavy clothes, and took me
Shaking to the camp-fire — every,
Every place where there was warmth in store,
Shaking till my morals rattled,
Shaking, and with all my warming,
Feeling colder than before,
Shaking till it had exhausted
All its power to shake me more —
Till it could not shake me more.

Then it rested till the morrow,
When it came with all the horror
That it had the face to borrow,
Shaking, shaking as before,
And from that day in September —
Day which I shall long remember —
It has made diurnal visits.
Shaking off my boots, and driving me
To bed if nothing more, —
Fully this, and nothing more.

Ten weeks was about as much as a man could stand of this. Then the railway company conceived the idea of issuing quinine by putting it in liquor and administering it to the boys. "I likes me liquor straight," drolled they. "Thet thar slug you put in thet liquor, makes me headache." They argued, they swore, they cursed. They claimed they were men and wanted nothing in their liquor. But mother earth struck relentlessly back. She had the boys shivering every afternoon about three p. m. It was then, and only then, that they could be induced to "slug" her.

One of the great sights of the country was the wild pigeons. They were everywhere. When they rose enmass, they would darken the sky, thousands of them. They built their homes and nested in the pines. Like the pine, they are gone but they were part of the country.

I thought I would like to have a chance to see the outside world, and as men were scarce up here, I took a contract to bring them into the country at a dollar apiece, their transportation found.

I went to Chicago, and as fortune would have it, I couldn't get out. Some 'danged' cow kicked over a lantern and set fire to her stable. Then things began to happen. The fire spread and spread and spread beyond control until it became the greatest fire in history. Soon everything, everywhere was ablaze. Homes burned like matchwood. The sun was blotted out with smoke.

I was drafted and ordered by the militia to join the rescue squad. In fact, I could not have left the city, as all railroads were blocked. I was at work as soon as the fire started.

The prairie was heaped with everything imaginable for miles,—bedding, suitcases, household effects, old relics, jewelry,—people ran wild, dogs yelped, children were lost and crying. Then thieves began to loot the stuff, and a police guard had to be placed in charge of the luggage. But these rascals soon looted more than the thieves they were sent to watch.

I saw several men trying to save a car load of liquor. Naturally I was there to help and I went to lend a hand. I succeeded in borrowing a team from a man who had been contracting and we succeeded in removing eight barrels of choice liquor and burying it on the prairie. I have often returned to locate this cache, but have never been able to find it. I am sure someone must have built their house on it.

I have known some of Michigan's toughest lumberjacks: Jim, Pat, Tom, and Jack Roach, of Roscommon. These four fellows could whip an army. I knew "Crazy" Jack Davis of the Manistee, 220 pounds, over six feet, a giant of a man and a great fighter. There was the Sheehe Brothers of Otsego, and

Tom Hayes, the conductor on the J. L. & S. running out of West Branch.

Tom was shot in the saloon at West Branch. He was strong and fearless. He was the right man for his job. Railroading, particularly the part of the conductor, was tough in those days. He had to be able to handle all men, with fists if necessary. I have seen him walk down a string of flat cars on a construction train and demand fares from half a dozen lumberjacks whom he knew did not have fares. They would not pay or get off the train, so he cleared the cars by the aid of a peavy. They were tough, he was tough. They showed fight, and he fought.

In the saloon, the cards were stacked against him. Tom got into an argument with the bartender. Some say it was started on purpose. Tom started over the bar after the bartender, and the bartender pulled a revolver and shot him. Then he pleaded self defense, and he got away with it.

Many of my old friends have gone. Rube Babbit, the best known game warden in Michigan, came to see me the morning of the day he committed suicide. I was out. I had known Rube since he was a boy. Rube and I often were together. We were to have celebrated my birthday June 6th, but the taking of his life June 3rd, prevented. I do not know what was the matter. They say he left a note in his car.

Rube was the whitest man that ever set foot in Crawford County. Yet, some say he was slipping as a game warden.

Rube would say, "The game belongs to the people. Let them have it, as long as they do not break the laws." He disliked to see the posters disbarring strangers from fishing the streams. He wanted fair play all around.

Several years ago, Rube and I were sitting on the steps of the old Hartwick House in Grayling, when two outsiders drove up in a wagon. They went directly into the bar and soon returned to load eight kegs of beer. They were loading it for the lumber camps.

Now, by all the rules of this country, it was considered unethical—in fact, it was forbidden to take liquor into camp.

This rule must not be broken, so I nudged Rube, and as soon as their wagon drew around the bend, we took a short cut through the woods to head them off.

We stepped out of the woods in front of them. Rube had his rifle. The men appeared nervous. I went around to the back of the wagon and began to unload the beer, while Rube stepped up to give them a talking to and a little fatherly advice. He warned them not to attempt to take liquor into camp again and advised that they better drive straight ahead and not halt until they had reached camp.

We hid the beer, took a short cut over the hill back to the hotel and waited for developments.

Soon their wagon was seen coming at a gallop around the bend, headed for town. They were after the sheriff.

They pulled up in front of us, a bewildered look upon their faces. "Have you seen two men come up the road," they queried with suspicious glances. "We left here with a load of beer and were held up."

"Well, that's strange", said Rube. "Are you sure you didn't pull the bungs out of the barrels and are using that as an alibi. You know it is unethical to take liquor into camp." The men turned into the saloon in a hurry.

That night, every friend in town joined us in a social party. We held a pow-wow about the rescued kegs of beer—the law of the lumbercamps had not been broken, we remained to celebrate.

There were more songs in that old keg than I had heard before or since. Listen to this: "The Festive Lumberjack."

"THE FESTIVE LUMBERJACK"

I've been around the world a bit,
An' seen beasts both great an' small.
The one I mean to tell about for darin' beats 'em all.
He leaves the woods with his bristles
Raised the full length of his back.
He's known by men of science as the festive lumberjack.

Chorus.

He's a wild up-snortin' devil ever' time he comes to town.
He's a porky, he's a moose—dat, too busy to set down.
But when his silver's registered
An' his drinks is comin' few,
He's then as tame as other jacks
That's met their Waterloo.

I saw the pine when it stood tall, clear, and straight. As I think back now, it was a magnificent sight. The Hartwick Pines were too small to be cut then, compared with what was standing. I like to see the efforts at reforestation, but it will take a long, long time.

There is not much doing here now. As I look through the notes of my diary, I find such notations as these:

June 2nd, 1932—Dark and cloudy—Ruby Ball at the town hall last night—Large crowd, and some booze—one man pinched for being disorderly—taken to Grayling hoosegow.

June 2nd, 1932—Continued cloudy, storm threatening—S. B. has been drinking.

June 3rd, 1932—The weather is slowly clearing, mist is raising—S. B. has a headache.

June 10th, 1932—Dark clouds to the east, thunder.—This is Sunday, S. B. has a jag on—too much for him to handle—Had to be taken home and put to bed.

June 24th, 1932—A clear sky, typical spring day, birds singing—S. B. went to Gaylord, came back Monday—Kissed Marie and has left town for good—gone.

These are not the days of the pine.

* * *

Mr. Higgins had an optimistic view of life. He believed in enjoying what we have and getting out into the great out-of-doors, as often as possible. His remedy was, "If you are a fisherman and want to catch the fish, get up in the morning."

ADVENTURES IN JOURNALISM: DETROIT NEWSPAPERS SINCE 1850

BY THE LATE GEORGE B. CATLIN

IN the period beginning in 1850 the nation at large and the state of Michigan in particular became earnestly and sometimes passionately concerned in the propagation of reforms. Under the first state constitution of 1835 the ambitions of the people had led them into a number of rash ventures. Their eagerness to advance at once from a territorial status in which they were under strict control of the federal government, to an even footing, if not actually in advance of the older states, caused them to make rash ventures like bonding the state for \$5,000,000 for the creation of railway and canal transportation. The cities and other municipal units of the state were equally optimistic of the future and regardless of their available resources until they discovered that there was a wide margin between the public improvements that they wanted and those which they could afford.

In the hope of preventing repetitions of former follies the constitution enacted in 1850 was notable for its negations and prohibitions. Payment out of the state treasury was limited to the actual appropriations. The state was prohibited from lending its credit to any individual, association, or corporation and from taking stock in any company or corporation or being interested in any work of internal improvement. The contracting of debt by municipal corporations was made subject to the approval of the state legislature. Agitation for the promotion of temperance had been constant for many years and the new constitution sought to settle the question with finality by prohibiting the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the state or the municipalities.

This is the first of a series of sketches of Michigan newspapers, which are written as far as possible by men and women who knew personally and well the subjects of their sketches. The next sketch will present some Upper Peninsula newspapers which were among the oldest in that section of the state.

Mr. George B. Catlin, author of the present sketch was formerly librarian of the *Detroit News*, and was a member of the Michigan Historical Commission. Mr. Catlin wrote many articles for the Magazine. A biographical sketch, "George Byron Catlin: The Story of a Rolling Stone," by George W. Stark of the *Detroit News* was published in the Spring issue of the Magazine for 1941. Mr. Catlin died March 15, 1934.

Having found so many things which needed constitutional restriction during the fifteen-year period of the first constitution, the constitution of 1850 provided that in the year 1866 and every sixteen years thereafter, and at such other times as the legislature should by law provide, the question of a general revision of the constitution must be submitted to the electors of the state. Under this provision a revised constitution was submitted to the people in 1868 and again in 1874 and both were rejected. Among other provisions in the rejected constitution was one granting equal suffrage to persons of color.

Very soon after the adoption of the constitution of 1850 came the surprising discovery that "there is a higher law than the constitution," for the liquor dealers of Michigan and their attorneys held that since the state was prohibited from licensing the sale of intoxicants, they could be sold without license or regulation, and for a period of twenty-five years that interpretation ruled.

Agitation for the limiting of slavery and also for its complete abolition became more intensified as the years passed. The enactment of the fugitive slave law was largely responsible for this. The result of these and other agitations which were constantly before the people was a growing interest in newspapers through which these discussions were carried on by advocates and opponents.

In 1850 Detroit, with a population of 21,000 had more newspapers than in 1933 when it had a population of 1,500,000. The *Free Press* by Bagg, Harmon & Co. was a daily Democratic organ. The *Advertiser* and the *Tribune* were also dailies. During that decade the population of Detroit increased to 45,619 and this increase of newspaper patronage and the growing political fervor of the time led to much venturing in the newspaper field by men who aimed to provide organs for the several varieties of reformers.

The older political parties like the Democrats and the Whigs were no longer solidly united. On the contrary they were

divided into a number of elements which, having found it impossible to change the established policies of their parties were organizing small independent parties each of which had its particular plan for ridding the country of slavery. Some who styled themselves as "free soilers" were for a gradual process by first limiting the spread of slavery into new states and territories, and others were for the outright abolition of slavery, either by purchase of the slaves or by a fiat of the majority of the states and the people.

As a consequence there came into existence the *Free Democrat*, a free soil newspaper, in September, 1852; *The Peninsular Freeman*, free soil, in 1851; the *Daily Enquirer*, professedly independent but with leaning toward the Whig party, in January, 1854; the *Daily Express*, Whig; the *Daily Times*, 1853; and the *Daily News*, 1854. All these were short lived publications which were soon merged with either the *Advertiser* or the *Tribune*. When it was found that no attempt was to be made to regulate the liquor traffic in Michigan or to enforce the intent of the constitutional prohibition, the temperance agitators promoted two organs in 1852, the *Michigan Organ of Temperance* by G. W. Pattison and the *Michigan Temperance Advocate* by F. Yates & Co.

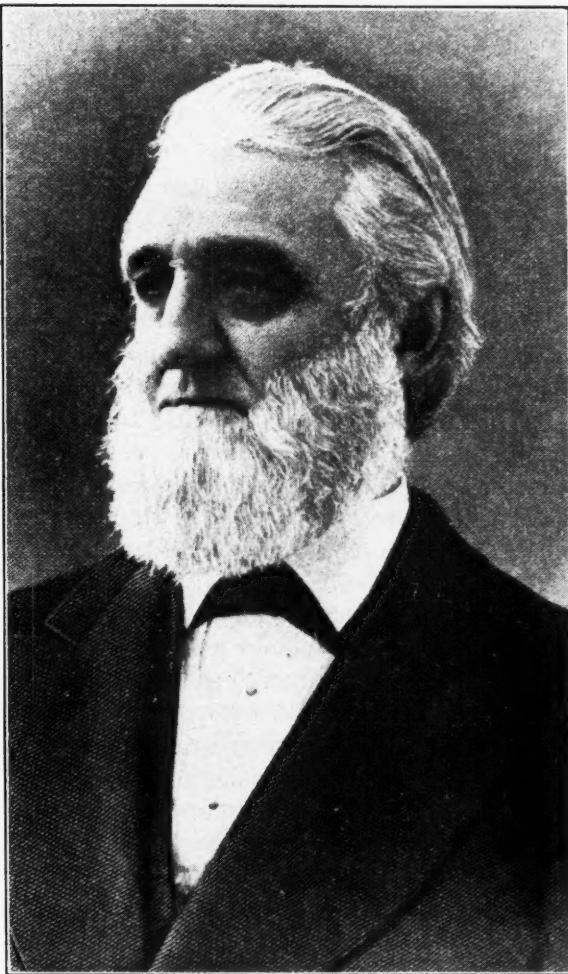
There was a large German population in Detroit and these new citizens settled closely together, mostly on the east side of the city on both sides of Gratiot avenue. For many years they maintained a colony in which only the German language was spoken. To provide these people with a newspaper Butz & Schimmel published the *Allegemeine Zeitung* as early as 1844 and in 1850 Casper Butz became sole owner and changed the name to the *Michigan Tribune* which became the German organ of democratic principles. So many German people were unable to read English that they urged that the common council proceedings be published in their own newspaper and when the petition was denied they asked that the council proceedings be published in both German and English in the official organ of the city, which was also denied.

German immigration, which had its greatest impetus in the revolutionary activities of 1848, compelled many of the finest type of German citizens to emigrate. Detroit attracted a number of notable revolutionists who afterward made their mark in local and state history and these in turn attracted their friends. Detroit had a large number of scholarly Germans in 1850. These new arrivals led to the establishment of several other German language newspapers like the *Michigan Volksblatt* by F. & W. Schimmel in 1853; the *Michigan Staats Zeitung* by Charles D. Hass in 1858. August Marxhausen and his brother began publishing the *Michigan Journal & Herald* in 1855 and later August Marxhausen published for many years the *Detroit Abend Post*, a German daily.

Another group of scholarly Germans, Dr. Peter Klein, F. Ruehle, J. B. Schmittdiel, C. Fischer, and G. M. Rich started the *Michigan Democrat* in 1854 and in 1857 sold it to Domedion & Kramer.

In 1850 John S. Bagg retired from the *Free Press* and his partner R. O. Harmon took on as partners T. F. Brodhead and Jacob Barns with Brodhead as editor. A year later Harmon dropped out and S. M. Johnson became a member of the firm. The paper was enlarged to seven columns and took on the name *Daily Free Press*. For the first time in its history it was printed by steam power. In 1852 Barns and Johnson became proprietors with Johnson as editor. In some way Henry N. Walker became a part owner and through him, in February, 1853, Wilbur F. Storey, formerly of Jackson, became editor and proprietor until 1861. Storey increased the size to eight columns and established a Sunday edition at the same time dropping the Monday issue, because, as he said: "nothing of much importance ever happened on Sunday."

Wilbur F. Storey was a strange character. He was remarkably well informed in national affairs and insisted that his paper be well written and edited. But he was a man of few words and rarely spoke even to his immediate associates unless he had fault to find with their work and then he was



Wilbur F. Storey

apt to become violent in his denunciations. He avoided making friends or intimate acquaintances because in that case he would be expected to show them favors. His avowed motto was: "to print the news and to raise hell" and he never seemed to miss an opportunity to do either.

Storey was one of a rather large group of strict constitutionalists who, because the federal constitution made no declaration with regard to slavery, considered it a legal institution, and property in human chattels was therefore entitled to the same rights as any other form of property. Because of this and other opinions he was bitterly opposed to the antislavery agitation which, he saw, was bound to bring about a conflict. When war began he was opposed to the raising of troops for the purpose of attacking the seceding states and forcing them back into the Union. Like a number of other editors of the state he was so incensed against the leaders of the Republican Party and the preparations for war that he intimated that the war party was likely to find an uprising of citizens in the northern states which would start "a fire in the rear" of the Union army and compel it to return home and devote itself to peaceful affairs.

Men of this type were scornfully designated as "copperheads," the copperhead being a venomous viper which strikes its victim without a warning, such as the rattlesnake is supposed to give. While Storey found plenty of sympathizers in Detroit and Michigan he decided to seek a larger field for his labors so he sold the *Free Press* back to Henry N. Walker in June, 1861, and went to Chicago where he bought the *Times* and proceeded to make it a first class newspaper and the most outspoken anti-war and anti-administration newspaper in the country. Henry N. Walker edited the *Free Press*, but found that more capital was needed so he took in F. L. Seitz as a partner. In December he was associated with Jacob Barnes and C. H. Taylor.

During the year 1861 William E. Quinby joined the staff of the *Free Press* to begin a notable career. A native of Maine, born in 1835, he came with his parents to Detroit in 1850. Here he attended the Capitol high school and afterward a private school of John M. Gregory, from which he went to the University of Michigan. Graduated in 1858, he returned to Detroit where he entered the law office of E. C. & C. I. Walker

and Alfred Russell, leading attorneys of the time. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. His private practice being limited he contributed to the *Free Press* the daily run of legal news in the "court column," and his judgment of news values proved so good that he was soon engaged as assistant city editor. On the retirement of Storey, he became city editor and in 1863 managing editor.

One of the stockholders wishing to retire, Mr. Quinby bought a small interest in the *Free Press*. Such opportunities recurred from time to time and generally he was able to take advantage of them. In 1872 he had acquired a half interest and became editor-in-chief as well as publisher. Mr. Quinby was a conservative editor and determined to keep the *Free Press* a particularly clean and reliable newspaper. Henry N. Walker still retained his interest and was president of the *Free Press* Company and Freeman Norvell was secretary.

In 1872 the Democratic Party of the nation took a curious turn. The Republicans had nominated Gen. U. S. Grant for a second turn and the Democrats nominated Horace Greeley who had been for many years the foremost publisher of the Republican Party organs and the most bitter critic of the Democrats. It was hoped that Greeley would win the votes of the loyal Democrats and carry with him a considerable portion of the Republican Party. This situation caused a division of opinion in the *Free Press* office. Part of the owners were for supporting Greeley and the ticket as a whole and part favored a bolting of the ticket. Henry N. Walker had sold a quarter interest to his relative, Col. Freeman Norvell. He told Mr. Quinby that if he would buy Norvell's interest he could have full control. Mr. Quinby induced Albert G. Boynton to buy Norvell's interest. In 1875 Mr. Quinby bought out Mr. Walker's remaining interest.

This deal had become necessary because of divided opinions in the management. Col. Norvell was opposed to any endorsement of Horace Greeley as presidential candidate. For Mr. Quinby, who had been a Republican in his early days and

an admirer of Greeley, the case was not so difficult, so, having secured control of the *Free Press*, he did all he could for the party ticket, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the November election.

Albert G. Boynton, a lawyer, who had served as city attorney and police justice bought out Freeman Norvell's interest. Nathan Eisenlord, Joseph Greusel, George P. Goodale, John A. Bell, and John O'Connors, all employes of the *Free Press*, also acquired shares in the company. Gradually Mr. Quinby gathered together a very notable staff of writers that in addition to the above contained E. G. Holden, Charles B. Lewis, humorist, better known as "M. Quad," Robert Barr, John Barr, B. Frank Wright, James A. Robison, George F. Hellwig, C. L. Dean, Geo. H. Taylor, B. F. Homer Hosford, Frank Bennett, and Theo. E. Quinby. The society and women's departments were conducted by Jennie O. Starkey and Mrs. M. L. Rayne.

During the heyday of newspaper humorists, 1870-1890, M. Quad was one of a small group who became nationally famous. Robert Barr went to London and became a successful novelist. George P. Goodale was, in his time, one of the notable dramatic critics of the country. Homer Hosford became a Washington correspondent and a prominent figure in the Democratic political machine. For many years the Democratic Party was the apparently hopeless minority party in Michigan but Mr. Quinby finally gained political recognition when President Grover Cleveland appointed him U. S. Minister to the Netherlands in 1893, where he remained for four years.

During the first fifty years or more of Detroit journalism, newspapers frequently changed hands. Leaders of both political parties who wanted to impress their ideas upon the public mind and hoped to control nominations of candidates and political appointments frequently organized groups that purchased a controlling interest in one paper or another. Merchants, manufacturers, and men of wealth who entertained political ambitions were usually members of such groups. But it was the common experience that such experimental ven-



Charles B. Lewis—"M. Quad"

tures were costly and the results were often disappointing. So for a time newspaper ownership in Detroit underwent little change except in the personnel of the publishing companies as certain members would buy up the stock of their associates.

At the beginning of the twentieth century there was a revival of this former practice. Frank C. Andrews, a speculator of rash methods and, for a time, a successful promoter of enterprises, became politically ambitious. Hoping to promote his political fortune he organized a syndicate which in May, 1901 bought the *Detroit Journal* and later the same syndicate with a few additions bought the *Free Press*. Most prominent in these syndicates were E. D. Stair, a veteran newspaper man and capitalist, Henry and A. L. Stevens, Charles L. Palms, Dr. J. B. Book, and Philip McMillan.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, Charles E. Freer, Truman Newberry, and Wm. C. McMillan were for a time associated with these syndicates. In December, 1906 E. D. Stair and Philip H. McMillan bought from their associates a controlling interest in the *Free Press*. Stair and McMillan at last accounts were still the owners.

For many years most of the buildings in the civic center of Detroit were cheaply built and many of them were firetraps. It was an almost yearly occurrence for one newspaper office or another to be burned out and the *Free Press* was a frequent victim. It was burned out in the Sheldon Building in 1837. In 1842 it was burned out at the southeast corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street and the *Detroit Advertiser* office was destroyed at the same time. The *Free Press* resumed publication by borrowing equipment from the *Macomb Republican* and the *Port Huron Observer*, both of which suspended publication for a time. It suffered again from fire at the northwest corner of Griswold and Woodbridge streets. In 1884 it moved to the northeast corner of Larned and Shelby streets. From there it moved to the Skinner Block on Lafayette street where the Transportation Building is now located. While in that building the owners erected a handsome ten-story building

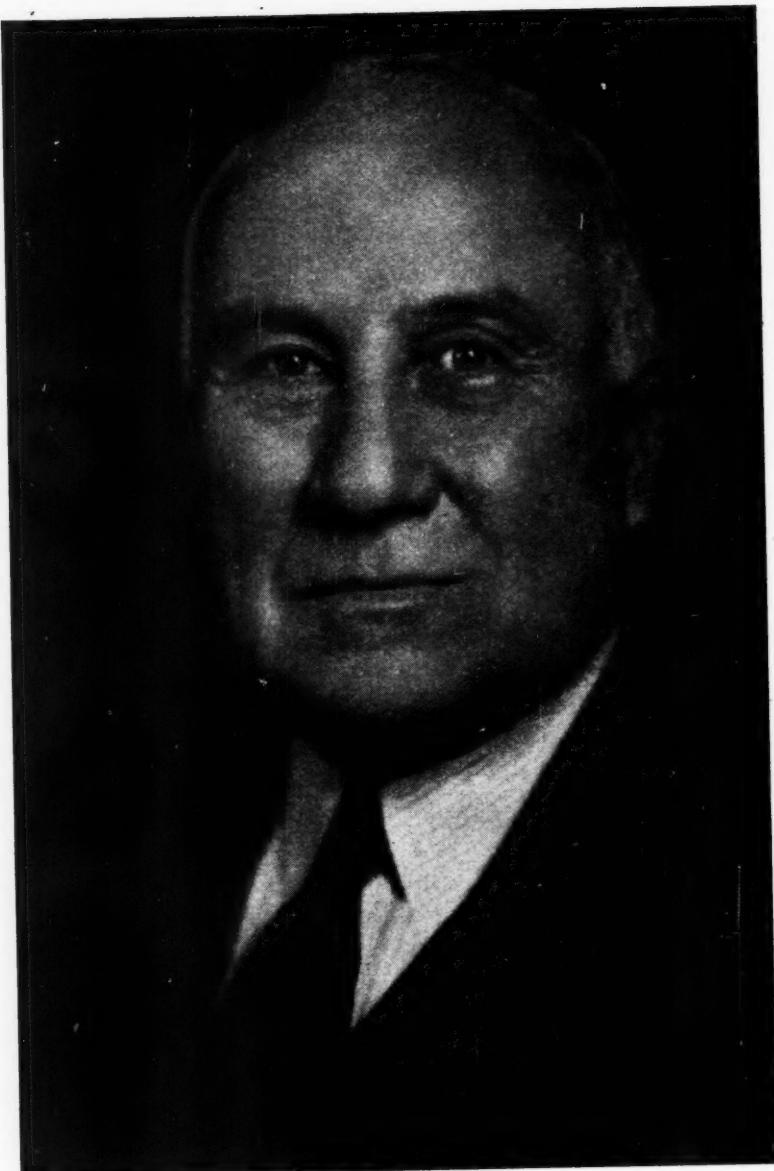
on Lafayette between Cass and First which it still occupies.

In the spring of 1933 a rumor was rife that the *Free Press* had been sold to the *Chicago Tribune*. This rumor was denied by the owners, but the rumor persisted that a deal had actually been under consideration but that the *Chicago Tribune* had refused to purchase the *Free Press* building as well as the newspaper and the owners would not sell unless the building were included.

In 1932 the *Free Press* made Malcolm W. Bingay its editorial director. Mr. Bingay, who had by brilliant work risen from the ranks to the position of managing editor of the *News*, made some important changes in the *Free Press*. He arranged for the service of able syndicate writers, but his best feature was his own personal column, under the familiar greeting: "Good Morning," which became the most popular feature of the paper.

The year 1850 dawned with several Detroit newspapers, like the *Free Press*, the *Advertiser*, and the *Tribune* in mid-career for all of them traced their origins back to earlier newspapers which had been started between 1829 and 1832. During that period the factors which had been merged into the *Advertiser* may be enumerated as: the *Courier*, the *Journal*, the *Journal and Courier*, and then the *Advertiser*. Also the *Daily Express* had been absorbed.

Rufus Hosmer was editor of the *Advertiser* in 1850 and N. I. Rawson and H. H. Duncklee were the owners. During that year Mr. Rawson sold his interest to E. A. Wales who had made money as proprietor of the Michigan Exchange hotel and the National hotel. In 1852 Mr. Wales erected a building for his newspaper on the south side of Jefferson avenue between Bates and Randolph streets, moved the *Advertiser* into it, and installed a new cylinder press driven by steam power. He also consented to let Mr. Duncklee, his partner, undertake the compilation of a new city directory which was to be printed in the *Advertiser* plant. In 1853 Mr. Wales bought out Duncklee. At this time James M. Edmunds of the lumber firm of Ed-



James E. Scripps

munds & North began contributing articles, editorials, and local commentary.

In 1854 Allyn Weston was imported from the east to edit the *Advertiser*, but he left no particular impress upon it. Then Mortimer Thompson, a former student of the University of Michigan, was employed and he became one of the earliest of the newspaper humorists to attract wide attention by his articles over the pseudonym of "Doesticks." Thompson was presently hired away by a New York city newspaper on which he made a national reputation. It may be said, in passing, that the decade of the 1850's witnessed the beginning of the vogue of the professional newspaper humorist in which a number of witty men made fame and some degree of fortune. Charles F. Browne's contributions to the *Cleveland Plaindealer* were written over the name of Artemas Ward. Benjamin P. Shillaber wrote the Mrs. Partington Papers for the *Boston Post*. Capt. George H. Derby, a noted military engineer and never a newspaper man, wrote humorously critical articles under the name of John Phoenix and also "Squibob Papers" both of which were afterward published in book form. Robert Henry Newell wrote comic political articles under the name of "Orpheus C. Kerr." (Office-seeker) A. Miner Griswold, in Detroit, wrote articles from "the Fat Contributor"; Fred S. Cozzens, the Sparrowgrass Papers and other sketches. D. R. Locke of Toledo wrote the Petroleum V. Nasby papers. Men like these established a vogue and their humorous sketches were a feature of many of the leading newspapers of the country during a period of fifty years. They faded out with the nineteenth century.

During the year 1855 four more gasping journalistic ventures were absorbed into the *Detroit Daily Advertiser* and consigned to oblivion. More and more would-be journalists developed the propensity for starting newspapers, without considering either the cost or their own limited resources or the possibilities of a paying patronage. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and the habit of starting newspapers became epidemic. Rev. S. A. Baker started a "free soil" weekly

in the fall of 1852. In the following April he issued it as a daily at \$5 per year. R. F. Johnstone, who was to publish many newspapers in his time, secured the backing of Silas M. Holmes, a leading dry goods merchant of Woodward avenue, for the purchase of the *Free Democrat*. Mr. Holmes had an eye to free advertising of his own business and he also cherished political ambitions which he furthered by occasional backing of weakling newspapers in their periods of distress.

In January of 1854 the *Free Democrat* was sold to Rev. James F. Conover, or at least a controlling interest in it, and the Rev. Jabez Fox became one of the editors. Two organs of the temperance party, the *Michigan Organ of Temperance* published by G. W. Pattison and H. S. Decker, and the *Michigan Temperance Advocate* published by F. Yates & Co., sold their subscription lists to the *Advertiser* and passed out.

Rev. Conover sold the *Free Democrat* to Rev. Baker in November, 1854 and in the following February the *Free Democrat* absorbed the *Daily Enquirer*, a Whig organ published by Rufus Hosmer and Frederick Morley with the backing of Alpheus S. Williams. Publication was continued as *The Democrat & Enquirer* until June 30 when it was absorbed into the *Advertiser*.

In this year, 1854, the reform element which had been proposing various remedies for ridding the country of slavery came to a common realization of the truth of the adage: "United we stand; divided we fall." Advocates of the free soil, of complete abolition, and the liberty party were all so intensely and stubbornly opinionated that it seemed for a time impossible to unite them upon any compromise policy. The Whig Party was so strong in the south that its leaders were afraid to take any definite stand with regard to slavery. Its northern members were anti-slavery in sentiment and this division coupled with the lack of courage to declare itself made the Whigs a party without an excuse for existence. It needed but a trifling act of initiative to decree the death of the Whig Party and the creation of a new political party of definite purpose. That act occurred on May 30, 1854.

Dr. Hiram Benedict, a Detroit dentist, happened to meet W. D. Cockran, principal of a business college, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street that morning and in the discussion that followed both agreed that the time was ripe for the organization of a new political party. They were soon joined by S. P. Mead and Samuel Zug who proved to be of the same mind. The quartet went to the office of the *Free Democrat* to confer with editor Baker, the free soil advocate. Having found some encouragement they returned to the street and began halting anti-slavery men as they passed and soon Zachariah Chandler, J. M. Edmonds, Robert P. Toms, Silas M. Holmes, D. Powers, and Jacob M. Howard, all men of decided opinions, had joined them and had become the center of an excited crowd.

The leading men of the crowd went in a body to the *Tribune* office where they had a long discussion with Joseph Warren and Jacob Barns. As a result of the conference a notice was published in the newspapers calling a mass meeting to be held in the city hall. This mass meeting resulted in the publication of a call to the free soilers and other anti-slavery elements of the state to assemble at Jackson, Mich., on July 6, 1854, to consider the organization of a new political party of common cause and purpose. The free soilers had already held a state convention at Kalamazoo on June 21 and had nominated a state ticket, but at Jackson, the free soilers and the abolitionists, after holding separate meetings were brought together and the Republican Party was organized. Thereupon the free soilers withdrew their ticket and a new ticket of candidates of the Republican Party was nominated. In spite of the brief interval between the organization of the party and the fall election the Republican ticket was elected.

This new party movement brought matters to a focus and the *Detroit Advertiser* became one of the party organs, continuing for a short time the *Democrat and Enquirer* as an evening edition. Silas M. Holmes displayed zeal in the cause of the new party and he also decided to make himself an in-

fluential leader in the party, so, to further his political ambitions he made himself sole owner of the *Advertiser*. He made Frederick Morley editor-in-chief and Joseph Warren associate editor. Through this influence he won the nomination for state treasurer and was elected in 1855, holding office until 1858.

But too much of his capital and attention was devoted to the publishing of the *Advertiser* and too little to his big dry goods store with the result that in 1858 he found himself facing financial failure and was forced to sell the *Advertiser* which was merged with the *Detroit Tribune*. The *Tribune* office was burned soon after but publication was continued in the former office of the *Advertiser*. Just before the merger of the *Advertiser* and the *Tribune* occurred the *Advertiser* had absorbed the *Peninsular Freeman*, published by Henry Barns with the backing of T. C. Miller and B. G. Stimson. George E. Pomeroy, Buckminster Wight, and Joseph Warren also had small interests in the *Peninsular Freeman*. The *Freeman* was published separatey for a time after its sale to the *Advertiser* with Joseph Warren as editor and Charles S. May associate editor. In 1862 its publication was abandoned and the *Tribune and Advertiser* was carried on by a board of five directors.

James E. Scripps came from Chicago in 1859 to serve as commercial editor of the *Tribune* and he became business manager of the merged papers. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Scripps was made managing editor and William S. George succeeded as business manager. The long list of newspaper failures and mergers did not discourage new ventures. In July, 1863 Frank B. Porter started a semi-monthly publication, the *Detroit Free Union* and in October made it a weekly but after two years of precarious existence it was absorbed into the *Advertiser and Tribune*. Silas M. Holmes had sold the *Advertiser*, but he retained considerable stock in the *Advertiser and Tribune*. His financial difficulties had compelled him to seek the financial support of Captain Eber Brock Ward who was the wealthiest man of Detroit at this time and one of the leaders of the Re-

publican Party. When Mr. Holmes' embarrassment grew worse instead of better, Captain Ward took over Holmes' interest in the *Advertiser & Tribune*.

Captain Ward was the busiest business man of Michigan in those days. He operated a fleet of vessels on the lakes, and was chief stockholder in the Eureka Iron Works at Wyandotte, the Chicago Rolling Mills, the Milwaukee Rolling Mills, a number of large saw mills, a glass works in the west, and many other enterprises. To him a newspaper appeared to be a political and social necessity, but he was not interested in enterprises of little financial profit and he had no political ambitions. In February, 1865 he grew weary of his newspaper connection and had a long conference with James E. Scripps with the result that he offered his interest in the *Advertiser & Tribune* to Mr. Scripps for \$24,000.

Mr. Scripps told him that he owned but a small part of \$24,000 but he thought he could see a way of turning a deal and so Capt. Ward took his note for the amount. Hiram Walker was operating a distillery at Walkerville and he had made money rapidly during the years of the Civil War. His home was in Detroit and he was interested in the *Advertiser & Tribune* and willing to give support to a Republican Party organ. Mr. Scripps induced him to invest \$5000 in the newspaper and Edward C. Walker, a lawyer of the firm of Walker & Kent, bought another \$5000 interest. Gradually Hiram Walker made further investments which gave him a majority interest. In January, 1870 the office was moved to the north side of Larned street, near Shelby and there the first Hoe four-cylinder press was installed in Detroit. The type for this press was locked upon the face of the cylinders instead of in flat forms on the bed of the press and that press became the immediate fore-runner of the modern press which prints from stereotyped forms locked upon the cylinders.

Rev. J. S. Conover was for a time associated with Mr. Scripps in the editorship but in 1871 Charles K. Backus came from the east to succeed him and Mr. Scripps became general

manager. In 1873 Mr. Scripps closed out all his interest to Hiram Walker and in 1880 Mr. Walker became sole owner. When Mr. Scripps retired Henry E. Baker succeeded him. Mr. Baker had been an editor of the *Advertiser* and of the *Tribune* and for a time of the merged papers. Newspaper editors of Detroit in early days were a versatile lot for necessity compelled them to be acrobatic in their political opinions. They shifted from Whig to Democratic papers and from Democratic to Republican and they wrote fiercely denunciatory editorials against the opposing party and held editors of opposing newspapers up to public scorn, no matter which party organ they were connected with and quite regardless of their own personal opinions. It was often the case that editors of opposing newspapers would come together after denouncing one another in the most vituperative terms and laugh over these exchanges, by which they earned the approval of their bosses and also earned their daily bread.

Up to the year 1866 all the Detroit newspapers had been four-page publications. Gradually they were expanded from five columns to six, seven, eight and even ten columns with the paper enlarged to proportional length. Such huge blanket sheets required very large presses to take their forms and they were very awkward for the readers to handle.

So keen was the competition between newspapers that there was little profit in their publication. Their circulation was limited because few people could afford to pay \$12 or \$15 a year for subscription and street sales at 5 cents the copy were comparatively few because nickels were nickels in those days. It was often the case that one newspaper would serve several families and sometimes the corner grocer would subscribe for a paper to be read in turn by his customers of the immediate neighborhood.

When Gen. Lewis Cass became a candidate for President of the United States, Zachariah Chandler was elected to succeed him in the U. S. Senate in 1857 and he was re-elected in 1863 and again in 1869. Mr. Chandler was a political boss of de-

cided opinions and domineering disposition. Newspapers were accustomed to eke out their narrow margin of income by receiving liberal contributions from the party leaders and sometimes with contributions of ambitious candidates for office who wanted newspaper publicity and editorial support. But while such gratuities were welcome, the party bosses now and then demanded the support of the newspaper for hand-picked candidates and for policies which the editors and proprietors of the newspapers could not approve. So it happened that now and then a newspaper would refuse to completely surrender its independence and this brought swift punishment in the withholding of party contributions.

At the close of the Civil War the Republican Party developed factions with regard to the treatment of the leaders of the rebellion and with regard to the so-called reconstruction methods in the southern states. There was an intolerant element, self-styled as "radicals", who were in favor of vengeful punishment of the leaders of the Confederate government and even the generals of the Confederate Army. The other faction of the party regarded the war as definitely finished and they favored liberal treatment of all the people of the south.

Senator Chandler was inclined toward the radical policies advocated by Senator Thad Stevens and other vengeful politicians but the *Advertiser & Tribune* refused to adopt such rigorous policies and got completely out of control. Thereupon Senator Chandler and a few influential associates decided to put the heretofore party organ out of business by promoting a new newspaper in Detroit which would be their party organ. To that end he arranged for Gen. Carl Schurz to come to Detroit with a new group of able newspapermen chosen in the east and on March 27, 1866 the *Detroit Daily Post* was founded.

Carl Schurz was the intellectual equal of his employers. Before coming to Detroit he had, as representative of President Andrew Johnson, made a tour of the south to ascertain the conditions which had been left by the war and the state of the public mind in the southern states. Because of this experience

and his natural honesty of opinion, he soon tired of his Detroit engagement and at the end of a year he resigned from the *Post* and went to St. Louis to edit a German newspaper, *The Westliche Post*, and Frederick Morley of Detroit succeeded him. The *Detroit Post* was established in a building belonging to Senator Chandler at the northeast corner of Larned and Shelby streets. It was started as an eight-page daily with no Sunday edition, but after twenty years the Monday edition was dropped and a Sunday edition published, after the fashion set by Wilbur F. Storey.

During the Schurz regime Charles F. Clark and H. B. Rowlson were in charge of the business department of the *Post*. Mr. Rowlson, while in Detroit founded the *Hillsdale Standard* and afterward moved to Hillsdale to continue its publication for many years. In 1876 Lafayette F. Harter became business manager. At the same time Frederick Morley retired as editor and William Stocking became editor-in-chief. Among the notable men connected with the *Post* in its early days were L. J. Bates, E. G. Holden, W. J. Gibson, Henry M. Utley later city librarian, Ray Haddock, and Alexander Morrison. While mentioning notable figures of this period in Detroit journalism it should be added that in 1870 William M. Carleton, a school teacher from Lenawee county, came to Detroit to work on the *Advertiser & Tribune* and soon he became editor of a weekly edition. In this position he attracted wide attention by the publication of his poems and ballads of rural life and continued long afterward earning title as the "Poet of Michigan."

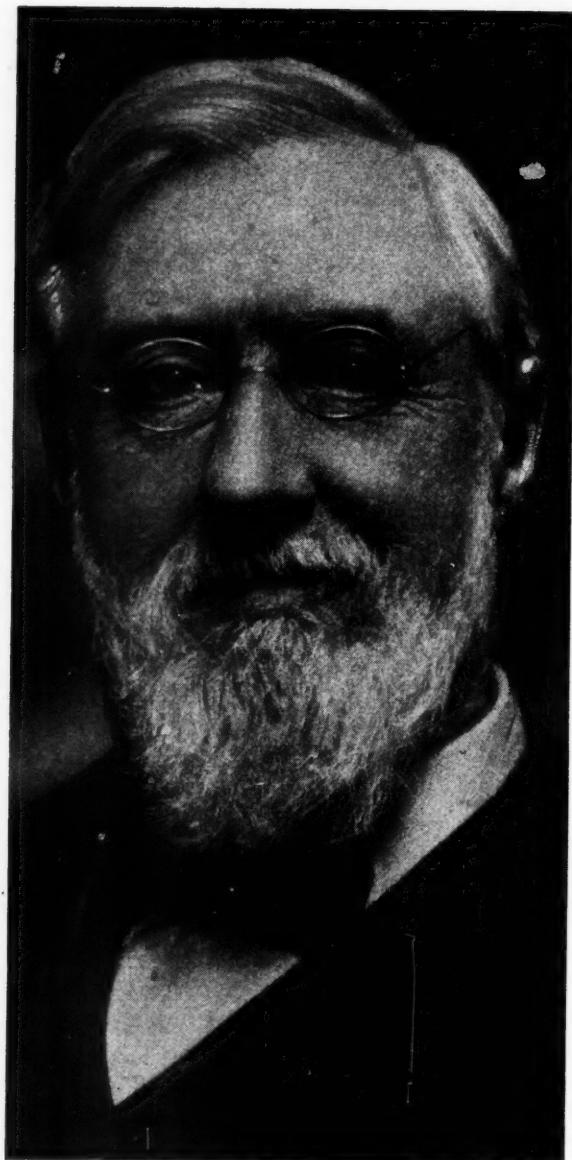
In October, 1877 the backers of the *Post* seemed to have lost their enthusiasm. Their contributions ceased and the *Post* was merged with the *Tribune*, the name of the *Advertiser* having been dropped. The *Post and Tribune* office was burned May 11, 1879 and on March 1, 1880 the paper was sold to a Detroit syndicate. Charles F. Backus had in the interval succeeded William Stocking as editor and now Mr. Stocking became editor again. The new owners were a group of prominent Detroit business men, like James McMillan, James F. Joy, Christian H.

Buhl, Allan Sheldon, Gen. Russell A. Alger, and George Jerome. Hiram Walker, former owner of the *Tribune & Advertiser*, retained a part of his interest. These men invested \$100,000 in the *Post & Tribune* and so held a controlling interest.

The new owners engaged James H. Stone, who had once been a reporter on the *Advertiser & Tribune* and who had afterward been editor and publisher, first of the *Kalamazoo Telegraph* and later of the *Port Huron Times*, to succeed L. F. Harter as manager of the *Post & Tribune*. In October, 1877 the *Post & Tribune* started an experimental evening edition called the *Evening Telegraph* but this was discontinued in November, 1878. His newspaper and political connection secured for Mr. Stone appointment as collector of Internal Revenue and he was succeeded on the *Post & Tribune* by Wm. H. Thompson. In September, 1883 Frederick Morley became editor and general manager, but for some mysterious reason the paper could not be made to pay and, in 1886 it was sold to Mr. Stone. The plant was moved to the corner of State and Rowland streets and in 1891 it was sold to James E. Scripps of the *Detroit News*.

Mr. Scripps moved the *Tribune*, the name of the *Post* having been dropped, to his own building at Shelby and Larned streets n. w. He also imported a complete staff of able newspaper men from Minneapolis in the hope that an infusion of new blood would give the *Tribune* a new lease of life. The new staff consisted of Roland B. Gelatt, managing editor; R. H. K. Whiteley, city editor; Percival Ramsay Benson, editorial writer; and Robert E. Park, Thad S. Varnum, and Jack Logan as reporters. These men made a live newspaper but not a profitable one. As a measure of economy the Sunday editions of the *News* and *Tribune* were merged and styled as the *News-Tribune*.

The last shift with regard to the *Tribune* came when George E. Miller of the *News* staff was made editor-in-chief. Mr. Gelatt went to Cleveland. Mr. Benson retired from newspaper work and the other members of the staff imported from Minneapolis



E. D. Stair

continued on the *Tribune*. In 1896 came the exciting free silver campaign and the rise of the spectacular William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Scripps was in hearty sympathy with the debtor class, for a multitude of people had incurred debts when the national currency was depreciated as a consequence of the war, and the return to specie payment obligated them to pay back the dollars which had a value of 50 cents at the time they were borrowed, with dollars of 100 cents gold value.

Silver, at this time was worth about 52 cents per ounce, but the government, because of its heavy purchases of silver, was loaded up with coined silver dollars which could not be popularized in general circulation. The proposal to establish an arbitrary par value between silver and gold at a ratio of sixteen to one promised to give the debtor class a way of paying their debts in cheap money and Mr. Scripps made both the *News* and the *Tribune* advocates of this free coinage of silver at an established ratio. This policy cost heavily in loss of circulation and advertising, but it was maintained until the November election when the electors of the nation declared against free silver and the propaganda was dropped in the *News* and the *Tribune*. Publication of the two newspapers was continued until January 30, 1915 at which time the *Tribune* vanished in a complete merger with the *Detroit News*. Its newspaper genealogy ran back to the founding of the first *Detroit Journal* in 1829. It represented a merging and absorption of about twenty-five of the early newspapers of Detroit, not one of which had ever made much profit, but several of them had served the main functions of a newspaper very creditably and had played important parts in a number of national and local crises.

The Detroit Journal. A newspaper has a life story quite as eventful and full of vicissitudes as that of an individual and the career of the *Detroit Journal* furnishes an example. James E. Scripps' experiment with the founding of the *Detroit Evening News*, as a newspaper of small size, condensed articles, and peppery editorials, sold at two cents the copy, had

proved a success, and success leads to imitation. But, as a number of imitative adventurers discovered, the factors of time and circumstance play an important part. Because of his limited resources Mr. Scripps had concentrated all his efforts upon the creation of the *News* and he looked about for a man of unusual energy and resource to handle the advertising department of the *News*. William H. Brearley had been very successful in managing that department of the *Tribune* and an arrangement was made by which Mr. Brearley bought the advertising space of the *News* outright, and he hired his own solicitors, bookkeepers, and collectors.

That arrangement went without change during the first fourteen years of the *News'* existence. Mr. Brearley built up a large advertising business and made profits for the *News* and for himself. On May 1, 1887 Mr. Brearley severed his connection with the *Detroit News* and made his own venture as a publisher.

Lloyd Brezee, a brilliant but erratic young man who had had some experience as a newspaper reporter and as an actor and theatrical manager, entered into an arrangement with D. J. McDonald, commercial editor of the *Free Press*, for the founding of a society weekly in Detroit and on May 26, 1881 their paper *Chaff* made its first appearance. *Chaff* was a spicy and interesting publication which proved popular but its advertising income was not very profitable and Mr. McDonald retired in the following July. The most notable member of the staff was a young genius, Claude Melnotte Grummond, who was stone deaf, but who had a natural talent for rhyming and wrote excellent verse. Several times he converted the entire matter in *Chaff*, news, society, sport, and advertising into flowing poetic measure and he afterward performed like feats with editions of the *Detroit Journal*, the *Detroit Times*, and the *Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald*. In the summer of 1883 Brezee sold *Chaff* to George M. Chester of the *Free Press* staff.

Lloyd Brezee was visionary and optimistic. He had perfect confidence in his own ability but was utterly lacking in busi-

ness sense and had no idea of the limitations of his financial resources. He induced C. C. Packard, a manufacturer of lung pads, Nathan Eisenlord, former business manager of the *Free Press*, Jesse H. Farwell, and several others to back him in the founding of a new afternoon newspaper in rivalry with the *Detroit Evening News*. The combined resources of Brezee and Packard amounted to \$3,200 when they started the *Detroit Journal* at two cents the copy on Sept. 1, 1883, but on December 6, a stock company was organized with a capital of \$37,500 and on May 27, 1884 it was increased to \$50,000. The *Journal* was made a good newspaper and was favorably received. It promised to survive if the extravagances of Brezee could be either controlled or eliminated.

The situation was complicated by the fact that another syndicate which included Charles Moore, D. J. McDonald, Brezee's former partner, Charles M. Parker, and Frank E. Robinson had started a two-cent morning daily, the eighth newspaper in Detroit with the title *The Detroit Times*. Moore and Parker had been publishing a society paper, *Every Saturday*, and Frank E. Robinson had been a member of the *Free Press* staff. The *Times* was launched December 4, 1883 and it started with a liberal advertising patronage from a number of leading merchants. The *Times* was a very high class paper but like many others it lacked capital. It was burned out April 11, 1884 but through the courtesy of other newspapers it was able to continue publication. On November 27, 1884 its owners confessed defeat and James E. Scripps bought it at a modest price with the idea of experimenting with a penny newspaper such as he had planned when he established the *Evening News*.

The one result of Mr. Scripps experiment was that the *Journal* on October 1, 1892 cut its price to one cent and the *News* did likewise, so the *Times* was dropped. Then followed a period of discontent for the newsboys of Detroit until both the *News* and the *Journal* restored the two-cent price.

But one must take the backward trail to pick up the career

of the *Detroit Journal* under Brezee. In its earliest days it was breezy and sensational, like its founder. Brezee indulged in many devices for attracting attention. On August 21, 1884 he printed the *Journal* in red ink and made no end of hurrah about it, but omitted mention of the fact that the finances were also "in the red." Regardless of that condition he spent money more recklessly than ever and his dismayed backers began selling their stock. Jesse H. Farrell bought up much of this stock and secured a controlling interest in the *Detroit Journal* for \$6,100, which would indicate that the \$50,000 corporation was in a parlous condition.

More stock was sold on the bargain counter to Wm. Livingstone, John B. Corliss, and Judge J. B. Moore of Lapeer. Mr. Farwell, a shrewd trader, unloaded his stock at a profit of \$4,000. The year 1884 was the year of one of liveliest and most bitter presidential campaigns in the history of the nation and the investors in the *Journal* wanted to participate in it, but when Brezee rushed into print with a campaign scandal concerning the private life of Grover Cleveland, democratic candidate, his backers revolted. C. M. Hubbard, one of the stockholders, bounced Brezee from the editorial chair and assumed it himself. Then John B. Corliss and John Atkinson invaded the office with a constable to take legal possession and started to elect a new board of directors. Brezee called upon his employes for help and both editorial and mechanical employes rushed to the rescue and bundled the invaders into the street quite rudely.

This was but one of many dramatic scenes and Brezee published a placard with the following inscription:

"Sheriff Officers! Constables! or other persons having legal writs, processes or long court documents to read to the editor or business manager of this paper, will confer a favor by calling after 4 o'clock, p.m. each day."

John B. Corliss and Charles M. Hubbard, the latter representing a residual interest of Jesse Farrel's, applied for an injunction to restrain the directors of the *Journal* from acting.

The injunction was denied September 18. Presently Brezee was elbowed out of the office. Just at that moment the *Detroit Times* was about to give up the ghost and its backers offered it to Brezee together with an associated press franchise if he would continue the *Times* in competition with the *Evening News*. Brezee took charge and brought his sensational methods to the *Times*. Soon he printed one edition in bright blue ink and every part of the edition was written in rhyme,—local, state, and telegraphic news, all advertising, including the want ads, which was another of the notable feats of the deaf mute, Claude Melnotte Grummond.

Brezee always attracted attention, but he never succeeded in making his ventures profitable so he folded his tent and stole away to Grand Rapids where he started a weekly society newspaper, the *Grand Rapids Herald*. Later he bought the *Morning Telegram* when its owners failed and made it the *Telegram-Herald*. The *Grand Rapids Herald* of today is its successor.

With Brezee eliminated from the *Detroit Journal* the owners brought S. J. Tomlinson from Lapeer to take charge as editor and publisher at the then princely salary of \$50 per week. He took charge Sept. 18, 1884. William Livingstone Jr., John B. Corliss, and Joseph B. Moore were directors and Fred E. Robinson of the defunct *Times* was made managing editor. D. J. McDonald was business manager. They made the *Journal* an attractive newspaper but could not make it pay. The circulation was 8,000 but 12,000 was claimed. The owners looked for a purchaser and found Wm. H. Brearley ready to make the venture.

Mr. Brearley had accumulated property and \$35,000 in money during his connection with the *News*. He was induced to buy the *Journal* at a price of \$70,000 thus acquiring its plant and also its obligations. Mr. Brearley was a man of unusual ability and enterprise and he frequently made use of his newspaper connection to promote civic enterprises. He promoted the Art Loan Exhibition which culminated in the Detroit Museum of Art and later the Detroit Institute of Arts. He promoted an

annual Chrysanthemum show and made it profitable. He also promoted the erection of the Detroit Board of Commerce Building which is now occupied by the Detroit Savings Bank.

He bought up the interests of John B. Corliss and Joseph B. Moore, but did not buy the shares of William Livingstone. He agreed to pay \$50,000 in two installments and borrowed \$25,000 from Senator Thomas W. Palmer. The *Journal* was made an excellent newspaper but it proved a better absorbent than a producer of money. In order to make his payments Mr. Brearley was compelled to borrow \$35,000 from the People's Savings Bank and afterward found it impossible to reduce that debt. The bank compelled him to give a chattel mortgage on the *Journal* plant. When Senator Palmer took note of this mortgage he conferred with Mr. Livingstone, who was often his agent in financial deals. Senator Palmer did not like to take measures against Brearley in person, for he was very friendly toward him. At the same time he felt that he must look to his own security so he turned his note of Mr. Brearley's over to Albert Ives, Jr. of the banking firm of A. Ives & Sons with the result that a suit in replevin was brought to offset the chattel mortgage held by the People's Savings Bank.

As soon as the report went abroad that the *Detroit Journal* was in financial straits, other creditors appeared on the scene. Sullivan M. Cutcheon filed a claim of \$8,000 on behalf of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, for unpaid paper bills. Mr. Brearley, hard pressed, transferred to Wm. C. Maybury several parcels of real estate as a means of raising money but he was unable to weather the gale and was dispossessed. Albert H. Finn, his advertising manager, was made business manager by the new owners and publication was continued to keep the *Journal* a going concern. In the safe the investigators found only \$50 and plenty of unpaid bills. Mr. Livingstone advanced money to pay salaries of the staff and assumed general control. Further investigation showed that the books of the concern had not been posted during the past eight months and apparently there had been little bookkeeping for several weeks.

previous to the foreclosure. Senator Palmer's claim for money loaned and interest amounted to \$26,000.

It appeared that Mr. Brearley had been governed more by his impulses than by business sense. Although unable to pay his current debts he had made other investments of money in an orange grove at Deland, Florida, in luxuriously furnishing his Detroit home, in property in Saginaw, and a small but valuable art collection. Of all these possessions he was suddenly stripped by the sudden descent of his creditors. An examination of the *Journal's* status showed that about \$60,000 was needed to keep it alive and that Mr. Brearley was practically at the end of his resources. His total obligations amounted to \$75,000. Owing to the above conditions the appraised valuation of the *Journal* property was rated at \$17,810.

Under the new management the *Journal* hired several members of the staff of the *Detroit News*,—Tom May the cartoonist, Otto Carmichael, Harry Hetherington, and others. It continued to make an excellent paper but the profits were not large. On May 23, 1901 Frank C. Andrews bought the *Journal* for a syndicate composed of E. D. Stair, Henry and A. L. Stephens, Charles L. Palms, and Dr. J. B. Book. The change of ownership, even when all were capitalists, did not convert the *Journal* into a gold mine and on January 30, 1917 it was sold to a syndicate of Toledo men, H. S. Thalheimer, N. C. Wright, C. C. Varnum, and Paul Block.

Again a change of ownership and shuffle of the staff failed to make the *Detroit Journal* a money-maker and on July 21, 1922 the *Detroit News* purchased it and the *Journal* passed out of existence. By this purchase the *News* reduced the main newspaper field of Detroit to three newspapers, the *Free Press*, the *News*, and the *Times* which had passed into possession of William Randolph Hearst.

The Detroit Times. The *Detroit Times* was founded in 1900 by James Schermerhorn who, for a time styled his publication as *Detroit Today*. Mr. Schermerhorn was an unusually capable newspaper man. His father, William Ten Broeck Scher-

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James Schermerhorn

merhorn was editor and publisher of the *Hudson Gazette* and one of the state leaders in the Democratic Party. James grew up in the office, learned the printing trade, and developed a talent for writing. After two years in Oberlin College he was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy, but while in the midst of his course there his father died suddenly and James came home to conduct the *Gazette* for his mother and the family.

As soon as his brothers became able to undertake the control of the *Gazette* James came to Detroit to work for the *Detroit News*. He quickly proved his ability and became for a time one of the Washington correspondents. Then he was engaged as an editorial writer for the *Detroit Free Press*. He was ambitious to found a newspaper of his own so in 1900 with very limited capital he started *Detroit Today*. After carrying on under this title for a time he was convinced that the name itself had little appeal so he re-named it the *Detroit Times*, regardless of the fact that nine earlier papers under that name had soon been interred in the Detroit newspaper graveyard.

Mr. Schermerhorn made the *Times* a particularly clean and lively newspaper but its circulation was always limited and its advertising patronage likewise. Mr. Schermerhorn had a host of influential friends who helped him sustain the *Times* by purchases of stock but this merely served to keep the paper alive from year to year so in October, 1921 it was sold to William Randolph Hearst for \$101,000, which left very little to show for twenty-one years of hard work and a large investment of capital.

Mr. Hearst employed a number of experienced newspaper men of Detroit to attend to the local news of the *Times* and combined with the local features his syndicated matter furnished by the writers of his large chain of metropolitan newspapers. Gradually the *Times* increased its circulation and its advertising patronage until it became one of the leading newspapers of the state of Michigan.

The Detroit News. The *Detroit News* made its first appear-

ance on August 23, 1873, just two months before one of the greatest panics in the history of the country began to paralyze business and wreck banks in all the larger cities. James E. Scripps by careful economy and hard work had accumulated about \$15,000 since he came to Detroit in 1859. He had also acquired a good deal of valuable experience as he labored in various capacities on the *Advertiser* and the *Tribune*. He believed that a newspaper was a universal need, but the great mass of the people could not afford a daily paper at the standard price of five cents the copy. Any number of newspapers had failed while selling at that price because of their limited advertising income and on the other hand the advertisers were compelled to rate the value of their advertising by the patronage it brought to their doors.

Mr. Scripps decided to publish a newspaper at a price which everybody could afford. His idea was a high class newspaper of limited size with all the news closely condensed, which could be sold for a penny, but a newspaper could not be furnished at that price until it would be able to demonstrate its advertising value and thus secure an income which would afford a profit. He could not invest in a complete plant. He could not afford the rent for such a plant, so he rented two rooms in the *Free Press* building, bought type, and set up a composing room in one of the rooms and used the other for an editorial room. He hired a small staff, had the news condensed as much as possible, and set his matter in narrower columns than the common newspaper standard and turned out a small paper of four pages of six columns with pages measuring fourteen by twenty inches. His forms were carried to the *Free Press* presses, and the *Detroit Evening News* appeared on the streets selling at two cents the copy.

Mr. Scripps for a time supervised every operation and worked night and day, at his home as well as at the office. He sold his advertising space outright to Wm. H. Brearley, one of the most capable advertising men of his time. To economize the cost of composition and regulate it as closely as possible he entered into a contract with Dewitt Clinton Hart, formerly

foreman of the job printing department of the *Tribune*, to undertake the setting of the type for the *Evening News* at a stipulated price per week. Mr. Hart was to hire his own printers and was to use the cases and fonts of type of the *Evening News*, which were practically its only equipment. The *Free Press* building at that time was located at the corner of Griswold and Woodbridge streets.

At first the circulation of the *Evening News* was mostly in the form of street sales as the price of two cents enabled the average person to gratify his curiosity very cheaply and half of this price went to the newsboys. Soon the *Evening News* reached a daily sale of 10,000 copies. The high-speed perfecting press had not yet arrived and the slow presses of the *Free Press* were unable to turn out the entire editions of the *News* before they were needed for printing the *Free Press* and in consequence the supply of the *Evening News* was not equal to the demand.

It had become necessary for the *News* to install a plant of its own with faster presses, or the paper must fail. In this extremity Mr. Scripps persuaded his brother, George H. Scripps of Rushville, Ill., to sell his farm and invest the proceeds in the *Evening News*. His half-brother E. W. Scripps came to join the staff of the business office, and his sister Miss Ellen B. Scripps joined the editorial staff. Among the employees engaged by Mr. Brearley to solicit advertising and collect bills was Milton A. McRae, who afterward was associated with E. W. Scripps in the founding of a chain of successful newspapers.

Mr. Scripps and his brother, George H., rented an old frame cottage at the corner of Shelby street and Julius Alley and built a small one-story brick annex on the south side of it. Fast presses of small size were purchased and at last the *Evening News* was equipped to turn out sufficient copies to meet the demand. Michael J. Dee, a brilliant and energetic editor, was employed and he adopted original methods for creating public interest which Mr. Scripps did not always approve, but they

steadily increased circulation and the circulation attracted advertising. The *Evening News* began to gain steadily in income and to improve in quality. In 1880 the staff consisted of James E. Scripps, editor; George H. Scripps, treasurer; M. J. Dee, associate editor; George C. Scripps, a nephew, commercial editor; Miss Ellen B. Scripps, literary editor; Miss Ella V. Scripps, bookkeeper; Robert B. Ross, reporter and feature writer; Charles F. May, reporter and city editor; John McVicar, managing editor.

So pronounced was the success of the *News* that in 1878 E. W. Scripps, Milton McRae, and John S. Sweeney went to Cleveland and with the aid of capital furnished by George H. Scripps they founded the *Cleveland Press*. Afterward E. W. Scripps with the same associates founded a long chain of newspapers and moved to Los Angeles where he became a multi-millionaire.

Mr. James E. Scripps remained in Detroit and concentrated his talents and energies upon the upbuilding of the *Evening News*. His purchases of the *Detroit Times*, the *Detroit Journal*, and the *Detroit Tribune* have already been mentioned. The property on Shelby street was purchased and the original buildings were replaced by a new building extending from the alley to the corner of Larned street and then westward on Larned. So rapid was the growth of the *Detroit News*,—a new title assumed after the absorption of the *Tribune*,—that it became necessary to provide a completely new and up-to-date newspaper plant and in 1915 the former home of Senator Zachariah Chandler was purchased at Fort street and Second avenue and gradually the home of Allan Sheldon and the entire city block was acquired. The old buildings were cleared away and the present plant of the *Detroit News* was erected on the site. Later the corner of Lafayette and Third streets was purchased and there a nine-level garage was established and the mechanical outfit for W.W.J., the News Radio outfit, was installed. The *News* was the first newspaper of the country to undertake radio broadcasting.

MICHIGAN'S CORNISH PEOPLE

BY PROF. JAMES FISHER

HOUGHTON

FEW sections of the world have a stronger individuality than the southwestern part of England, Cornwall. Whether we consider the people, their history, traditions, nomenclature, economic and social conditions, or the physical aspects of the land, we find salient characteristics not duplicated elsewhere. It is hard to realize that so much individuality can be confined within such narrow political boundaries.

But little of the material wealth of Cornwall lies in its soil; the real wealth is to be found underground as copper and tin and in the surrounding seas as fish. Hence the favorite Cornish toast "Fish, tin, and copper."

Documentary history of the Cornish tin industry began as recently as the middle of the twelfth century A.D. and was not of great extent before the middle of the fifteenth century. Tradition credits a very ancient trade in tin between southwestern Britain and the Mediterranean. In particular, the Romans are supposed to have exercised considerable influence over the Cornish tin trade especially during the third century A.D. It is reasonably certain that the tin of Cornwall was known and worked long before historical records were kept and that romances were evolved to take the place of written records. Among the traditions which have survived are: that the Cornish mines were worked by the Phoenicians; that the brass work of King Solomon's Temple was made with Cornish tin; that St. Paul himself preached to the "tinners"—the men who worked in the tin mines; that Joseph of Arimathea was a tin worker. Another tradition states that tin-smelting was first discovered by Saint Piran, the Cornish miner's patron Saint; a belief which reduces the industry to a very modern affair.

Copper mining in Cornwall was a minor industry until about the beginning of the eighteenth century when it suddenly came into prominence and for a time even surpassed the tin

industry itself. During the Sixties of the last century, Cornwall supplied more than three-fourths of the world's annual consumption of copper at a value of over five million dollars. Cornwall's supremacy in copper production was, however, overshadowed by the rapidly increasing production of the Lake Superior District in Michigan.

During its life-time Cornwall has produced over a billion dollars in tin and copper. The district may therefore be classed among the most valuable mineral areas of the world. "Who can say what England owes to these men? They produced riches and scarcely enjoy common necessities themselves."

Even during the best of times the Cornish poor lived very hardly. Their staple diet was fresh or salted fish, chiefly pilchards, potatoes, barley bread, and corn. Wheaten bread and butcher's meat could rarely be afforded by the poor miners. Goats were raised in large numbers and supplied both milk and meat. The proximity of the sea usually assured a plentiful supply of fish, but in bad fishing seasons the poor were reduced to such straits that they lived almost entirely on limpets.

Since they lived under conditions such as these, we can readily appreciate their attitude of thankful acceptance whenever a ship was wrecked along the coast of Cornwall. This attitude was long ago expressed in the localized version of the proverb, "It is an ill wind that blows no good to Cornwall." Thus, when the first lighthouse was erected on Lizard Point, an outcry was not unnaturally raised among the people of the district, who complained in righteous indignation that such a course was depriving them of "God's blessing." Early in the nineteenth century Parson Troutbeck, of the Scilly Isles off the southwest coast of Cornwall, expressed the feelings of the parishioners very acceptably when he added to the Litany the clause, "We pray Thee, O Lord, not that wrecks should happen, but if any wrecks do happen Thou wilt guide them into the Scilly Isles, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants."

In spite of the adverse conditions under which he lived for generations, it speaks well for the character of the Cornish

miner that he is universally known for his courtesy and politeness, hospitality and civility to strangers.

Mining with the Cornish seems to be an intuitive gift, and the fact that the assistance of Cornishmen has been found necessary to the successful development of mines in many parts of the world bears out this assumption. How and when the Cornish miners found time to acquire the knowledge that they possessed is a mystery since many never went to school in childhood at all, and the majority of those that did left at the age of seven or eight for work at the mines where they were occupied for nine or ten hours a day.

The high level of intelligence common among Cornish miners has been commented upon by almost every writer on Cornwall. The Cornish seem to have the rare ability of expressing themselves clearly and concisely, and notably without flattery or fear. In general their language abounds with lively sallies of poignant wit and their sarcasms are frequently keen and pointed. They seem always ready to communicate the information desired and often astonish those with whom they converse by the promptness of their replies and the quickness of their apprehension.

The first modern mining venture in the Lake Superior District was made in 1771 by a London company, under the local supervision of Alexander Henry. The site selected for the operations was in a clay bank of the Ontonagon River. It has been reported that some of the men sent over from England came from Redruth, Cornwall. However, no knowledge of mining was evidenced in the operations, and consequently it is very doubtful if any of the "miners" were Cornishmen.

In the summer of 1844 the Lake Superior Copper Company, the pioneer copper producing company of the District, had a force of men employed near Eagle River, Keweenaw County. About twenty of these miners were Cornishmen.

During the Fifties and Sixties and still more during the Seventies and Eighties, there was a stream of young Cornishmen carrying unique skill and knowledge to every mining camp

in North America, and the Lake Superior District received and welcomed its quota. A fine spirit of clannishness existed among them, and many an hour was spent in recalling events and incidents which had occurred in the "Old Country." A newcomer on arrival from his Cornish village not only was received with genuine hospitality but also was supplied with money if needed. Those who were so helped rarely forgot the kindness accorded them and in many instances in after years when fate had reversed the positions of helper and helped, the friendless boy was able to repay bountifully the early kindnesses which he had received.

Though in most cases not possessed of any great degree of book-learning, the natural shrewdness and almost instinctive knowledge in mining affairs, inherited from generations of those who had preceded them in the same calling, made the Cornish leaders in their work and in their community. Most of the important jobs, as agent, mining captain, shift-boss, were held by them. Their influence controlled not only the methods of mining but also the social life of the community, and a great many of the customs prevailing in the "Old Country" were adopted here.

Mining in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is not essentially different from mining elsewhere. Nevertheless, it took considerable effort for the Cornish to become accustomed to the new surroundings and to adopt them. Search for mineral wealth has in all ages impelled men to withstand privation and danger; scarcely another motive can be found that has a corresponding influence. Whether the pioneers arrived at Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, Ontonagon, or some other settlement, they were under the necessity of building their own homes. Fortunately material was at hand, and it required but strong and willing arms to speedily erect log cabins, rude in construction and design but rich in their housings of brawn and brain and hope. The people who came here from Cornwall as much as three-quarters of a century ago exhibited those hardy qualities and strength and willingness to labor which seem scarcely credible to the generation of today. Much of the

hand labor which a mechanical age has now rendered obsolete was performed in the past as a matter of course.

The mine dominated the lives of all the men, women, and children who lived in the neighborhood. Whole families looked to it for their sole support. Large families were common, and boys often went to work at an early age, a procedure made necessary to provide sufficient for the family needs.

There was never a complaint of the hardness of their labor. Whenever their spirits were dampened it was because a lag in the industry prevented sufficient employment. That "a miner has nothing to lose" and that he is "never broke till his neck's broke" were proverbial sayings once very familiar to Cornishmen.

It is a matter of frequent comment that mines where Cornish labor predominates are singularly free from strikes, lock-outs, and disputes, which from time to time occur in almost all other industrial areas. Probably foremost among the reasons for the peaceableness of the Cornish miner was the "contract" system of wages under which he habitually worked. The men made their own contracts, and their pay depended upon the amount of rock broken. It is easy to see how different from that of the ordinary weekly wage the effect of this system must have been upon the men. A good pay-day depended upon the miner's own skill, energy, and judgment and not on any decision of a wage board. If a contract was entered into and the conditions became adverse, the rock hard, and the lode narrow, it was not any employer that was to blame. On such occasions when his earnings were "slight", the Cornish miner simply hoped for a more bountiful Nature and a better contract for the next month. This system tended to inculcate an extraordinary skill and judgment in his calling and to create an independence characteristic of his forefathers for many generations before him.

Nearly all of the shift bosses and mining captains rose to their positions from the ranks of the miners. They were in consequence able to appreciate the attitude of the miner and

to deal fairly with both him and the company when it became necessary to adjust contracts. The method of dealing with the men was generally extremely effective and though the position of a young captain newly raised to the rank was not, on the face of it, an easy one, eminent good sense and judgment on his part usually outweighed any jealous feelings.

The mine which provided work and wages for its employees when in health attended to them also in sickness and death. Each company of importance had its own mine doctor and at the larger mines its own hospital. The men contributed a fixed sum per month out of their wages, in return for which they and their families were entitled to attendance from the doctor and free dispensation of the necessary medicines. The usual amount deducted from the monthly pay at the mine office was fifty cents for single men and one dollar for married men. The amount collected was independent of the size of the family and in general paid for only a small part of the service rendered.

The miners and their families lived in houses provided by the companies, rent for which was deducted from the miners' monthly pay. For a great many years the rent collected was two dollars per month. The company kept the houses in repair, replaced broken window glass, and looked after the painting and decorating. The rental rate was increased in later years to a dollar per room per month, but even at the increased rate the companies were contributing liberally toward the comfort of their employees and their families in providing excellent housing conditions.

The fact that most of the mines followed the practice, prevalent in Cornwall, of contributing money for the amusement of the men and their families, indicates clearly enough the personal and friendly relationship between employers and employed. Local bands were equipped with instruments, and the players were allowed time concessions for their practices and concerts. Cornish wrestling matches, hammer and drill contests, carol singing at Christmas time, all helped to amuse

and entertain the populace and provided a vent for the energetic "Cousin Jack."

Most Cornishmen are deeply and enthusiastically religious. The system of "local preachers" trained many of the miners to be both fluent and original speakers. A considerable number were miners throughout the week and preachers in the chapels on Sunday. They could deliver eloquent, earnest sermons without book or note and in the same natural tone of voice with which they might address their fellows on the street. Being in direct contact with all the problems which beset his honest hard-working comrades, he could speak in the exact terms and language of his hearers, and convince them that he thoroughly believed in the truth of what he said. How and when the local preacher found time to acquire the knowledge that he possessed is a mystery. To listen to such a preacher give an extemporeaneous prayer, to hear his thrilling appeal, and the earnest utterances at times of the members of the congregation, not in set phraseology but in words called forth by the nature of each petition, such as "Glory to God", "Amen", "Thanks to Him" showed that the worshipers, entirely oblivious to their surroundings, followed and sympathized with their spokesman and thus made his prayer their own.

Nothing delighted the old Cornish miner more than an evening at home or at the company store where he would work over the day's shift again in the presence of his family or of a few admiring neighbors. Especially would he boast of his own and his partner's skill in drilling in awkward positions underground. This was no empty boasting as anyone will affirm who has seen the work done. I have heard miners say "Single or double 'and 'tes all the same to he. 'Tes all the same, either 'and fore. Put the hole downright, cundit, cundit side tosser, breast hole or upper, he can beat 'im faster than any man in the parish."

It has been said that every Cornishman was born and bred with the conviction that he would one day make his fortune by speculating in the local mines. Many of the miners invested

their small earnings in the mine which gave them work and in some cases fortune favored them. In any case their interest in the welfare and success of the mine was enhanced to the benefit of both the mine and the individual.

It has been said of the Cornish miners "that they possess the mathematics of the mole." Whatever that may be, the Cornishman seems to have an unusual sense of direction underground and also an unexplainable judgment as to where to look for the ore. As characteristically expressed, the "Cousin Jack" has a "Nose for ore." Endowed with a species of instinct and an admirable judgment, they find means, practically, of not only locating lost lodes, but of solving certain problems which seem to demand all the calculation of geometry.

"However did you arrive at your results?" asked a mining engineer with some astonishment on one occasion when a working miner gave him the solution of a problem which he himself had trouble in figuring out with the aid of all the trigonometry at his command. "Why, Sir, replied the man, giving a slight nudge to one of his companions, "I tell 'ee I Mizured 'im up brave and careful, and I found the length of un was two showl (shovel) hilts, three picks, a mallet, four lil' stones and so far as I cud spit, jus' zackly."

Many of the Cornishmen who came to the Lake Superior District in the early days belonged to the old fighting, hard-drinking school. Magnificent men many of them were, tall, muscular, and upright, with a sort of swaggering gait about them as they used to appear in town on a Saturday night. Of fighting, feasting, and fasting there was much, but of murders and robberies almost none. No vigilance committees were ever required in the early days of the Lake District, which was perhaps the only great mining district of the world so suddenly populated without disorder and violence. The District was never a wicked or turbulent one, even when officers of the law were the fewest, and litigation was commonly settled by a stand-up-and-knock-down fight between the plaintiff and defendant.

Many of the present generation who have won for themselves high positions in the mining world have never ever seen the old mines in Cornwall where their fathers and grandfathers gained much of that skill and knowledge which they have inherited. The experience of a great many of the miners who have not risen to positions of authority has been confined to this district. Nevertheless, characteristic traits have changed but little. The Lake Superior Cornishman has the same love for and loyalty to his particular mine and locality that his forefathers had for Cornwall. No mining community in the world can boast of a more loyal group of former employees than Central, in Keweenaw County. They were loyal to the company and to the community, and though the location is now practically deserted, no mining having been done on the property for over thirty years, the annual Central reunion is looked forward to and participated in by all the old-time residents who are so situated that they can use this opportunity to relive the past and to revive old friendships.

Necessity did not demand that the sons of the Cornish in the Lake Superior District follow in the footsteps of their fathers. The parents were anxious that their children should be given the advantages of the education of which they had been deprived. This applied not only to high school but to college.

With the establishment of the Michigan Mining School at Houghton in 1886, the Cornish were foremost in appreciating the advantages to be gained in combining a technical education with practical experience. The majority of the members of the first graduating class at this college were sons of local Cornish mine officials. Upon completing their college course they went to work at the mines, rapidly rose to positions of authority, and in many cases eventually succeeded their own fathers as managers.

The Lake Superior District owes a great deal to the Cornish miner—the man whose ancestors taught the world to mine. He is a reliable and resourceful workman, a genial and courageous companion, a true friend.



HISTORICAL NEWS
AND NOTES



COVER MAP

THIS is a part of Hermann Moll's "A New Map of the North Parts of America Claimed by France . . . 1720."

Substantially this delineation, which is based on Lahontan, was given to the Great Lakes by Moll in numerous other maps.

Hermann Moll, German geographer and cartographer, lived in England and published there, in English, geographical works and separate maps and atlases. Moll accepted in his maps the results of the scientific geography of the end of the seventeenth century, but unfortunately followed Lahontan for his delineation of the Great Lakes area.

It is difficult to believe that an eminent geographer, as Moll was reputed to be, would seriously place such geographical monstrocities before a public as Moll did in successive and simultaneous maps. In his first map of America only one Great Lake is indicated, opening towards the west. The St. Lawrence is connected with the Mississippi! Then, in the same work, this Geographer depicts really four Great Lakes, merging "Huron" and "Erie" in a curious way, eliminating entirely Lake St. Clair. The distortion of the Michigan peninsulas in both the large and small maps by Moll is quite amazing.

In England in the early eighteenth century Hermann Moll was one of two men most active in publishing maps of America. His maps and atlases were widely used in the English colonies in America.—See L. C. Karpinski, *Map Bibliography*, pp. 40, 49, 50, 51, 123-4, 129.

WITH the death (February 18) of the Hon. Mr. Justice William R. Riddell of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the Magazine lost one of its ablest contributors. Readers conversant with the early years of the Magazine will remember his article, as early as 1922, on "Some Marriages in Old Detroit" (Vol. 6, p. 111 ff.). There followed "Taxation Without Representation" (Vol. 11, p. 429 ff.) ; "A Pretty Quarrel Over

"Rum at Old Michilimackinac" (Vol. 13, p. 278 ff.); "Pastoral Letters from The Bishop of Quebec to the Inhabitants of Detroit" (Vol. 15, p. 42 ff.); "Indian War Council Held at Detroit in 1700" (Vol. 15, p. 454 ff.); "A Late Official Report of the French Posts in the Northern Part of North America" (Vol. 16, p. 68 ff.); "An Early Description of Detroit" (Vol. 17, p. 47 ff.); "A Negro Slave in Detroit When Detroit was Canadian" (Vol. 18, p. 48 ff.); "Indian Episodes of Early Michigan" (Vol. 18, p. 195 ff.); "When Detroit was French" (Vol. 23, p. 37 ff.).

The Michigan Historical Commission published (1924) his volume *The Life of William Dummer Powell, First Judge at Detroit, and Fifth Chief Justice of Upper Canada.*

FIELDING H. YOST DAY

IN accord with action of the Michigan legislature Fielding H. Yost Day was celebrated on April 30, 1945, and will be commemorated in every subsequent year by citizens appreciative of the man who for forty years headlined the American world of sports as athletic leader of the University of Michigan. In the closing hours of the 1945 session of the legislature the following Senate concurrent resolution, sponsored by Senator Ben Carpenter of Harrison was adopted:

"Whereas, in the long span of Michigan history, many great men have contributed character, intellect and energy to the development of our resources, our industries and our governmental and educational institutions, all basic factors that make for a great state; and

"Whereas, one of the most useful men to have thus served Michigan is Fielding Harris Yost, a man who has spent 40 years of his life as head football coach and athletic director of the University of Michigan and who is universally acclaimed as a great and inspired leader in the field of physical education; a man who as planner, organizer and administrator, built for

Michigan the finest athletic plant on any American college campus; a man who there has trained the minds and the sinews and influenced for good the hearts of hundreds of Michigan's sons who today are fighting and winning the most devastating war the world has ever known; a man who is held in the highest esteem by countless thousands of persons in all parts of the United States; and

"Whereas, the anniversary of the birth of this great and useful citizen, Fielding H. ("Hurry-up") Yost, falls on April 30; now therefore be it

"Resolved by the senate, (the house of representatives concurring), that this year and each succeeding year, April 30 be, and is hereby, declared "Fielding H. Yost Day" to the end that the people of Michigan may, by this means signify in part their appreciation of the services and their respect and affection for the character of the beloved Coach Yost; and be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Coach Yost and to the president of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and that copies be furnished to the press and radio."

HISTORY LEGISLATION 1945

ABILL to purchase temporary housing for the State Historical Museum (House Bill No. 29) was passed in the 1945 session of the Michigan legislature carrying an appropriation of \$25,000. The housing contemplated consists of the property now occupied by the Museum at 505 N. Washington Avenue, Lansing, which was leased by the Michigan Historical Commission in 1943 and opened to the public in February 1944. It is expected that permanent housing will be provided in the post-war Capitol expansion program.

House Bill No. 200, introduced by Representative John P. Espie of Eagle and other House members, providing among other things, for greater attention to the teaching of Michigan

history in Michigan schools, passed the House but the bill was lost in the hurry of the last days of the session. Many regard it as a very good bill, though opinion is divided on the subject of requiring the schools through legislation to teach given subjects, on the theory that "with a strong public opinion supporting a given curriculum procedure no law is necessary." The bill was in the form of an amendment of certain sections of Act No. 319, P. A. 1927, entitled "The School Code."

An Act to declare the area of the State of Michigan (ordered to be known as the Chase S. Osborn Act) places the total area at 96,720 square miles, consisting of 57,022 square miles of land and 39,698 square miles of inland water, and provides that all official publications of the state issued after the passage of the Act shall use these figures. This is Senate Enrolled Act No. 38 (Senate Bill No. 50, introduced by Senator DeFoe).

House Enrolled Act No. 161 names United States route No. 23, running from the Ohio-Michigan state line, through the counties of Monroe, Washtenaw, Livingston, Genesee, Saginaw, Bay, Arenac, Iosco, Alcona, Alpena, Presque Isle and Cheboygan, and ending at Mackinaw City in Cheboygan County, to be known as the "United Spanish War Veterans Memorial Highway," and directs the State Highway Commissioner to provide for the erection of suitable markers upon that highway indicating its name.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 15 designates the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan in Lake Erie.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

THE annual meeting of the State Historical Society will be held this year in Grand Rapids (headquarters at the Pantlind Hotel) and in 1947 in Holland in recognition of the founding of that city 100 years ago. The Lansing office would welcome in particular new members from the Grand River

valley who are interested in preserving the records of this area. Membership is open to all citizens who are interested in Michigan history. Dues are \$2 a year, which by arrangement with the Michigan Historical Commission includes the Michigan History Magazine without further charge. Life membership in the Society is \$50. Institutional membership is \$4 a year, with voting privileges. Now would seem to be the time to strengthen the County Historical Societies in western Michigan through affiliation with the State Society, looking toward the annual meeting at Grand Rapids, October 19 and 20.

The following amendment of the State Historical Society's constitution has been proposed, to be voted upon at the 1945 annual meeting (words in italics are new) :

Article III

... Any individual may become an active member of the Society on subscribing to the Articles of Association and payment of annual dues of two dollars (\$2.00). *Membership may be entered in the name of husband and wife without additional charge or privilege.* . . .

LOCAL HISTORICAL MEETINGS

(To Officers: The Magazine would appreciate receiving reports as early after meetings as possible, together with clippings from the local newspaper describing the program and events. Reports received after the Magazine goes to press can not be included in the current issue. The Magazine specially desires news and reports from county and other local societies and from schools and clubs doing work in Michigan history. Members of the State Historical Society are invited to make the Magazine a medium of communication respecting the needs, plans and progress of their respective local societies. Due notice and credit will be given for all biographical sketches, letters, diaries, memoranda, photographs, maps, atlases and museum articles. Address all communications to the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing.)

BAY COUNTY

(Mrs. William Plumsteel Reporting)

EXHIBITS of outstanding interest to children as well as to adults have been made during the year at the Bay County Historical Society's museum in the county building. One of them was of special interest to persons interested in Indian lore, consisting of a group of some fifteen large paintings and forty smaller ones, the work of Clinton B. Holman of Gladwin who has made a life study of Indian legends, history, art and customs his avocation. The museum was authorized to loan some of the smaller paintings to Bay City schools.

At the annual election meeting Mr. A. H. McMillan, Bay City attorney, was elected president for the coming year. Other officers elected were Mrs. Hildred Young, first vice-president and membership chairman; Robert Stuart, second vice-president and program chairman; Otto Garber, third vice-president and county chairman; Grant Moors, treasurer; A. T. Greenman, historian; Miss Minnie C. Beuthin, secretary; and Miss Mary E. Hartley, Miss Erma B. Hodgson, Circuit Judge Karl K. Leibrand, Chauncey Nusz, Probate Judge Raphael G. Phillips, A. B. Radigan, I. Burt Richardson, and Harry B. Smith, directors.

In appreciation of her work in the past year, the board unanimously voted a life membership to Miss Hartley, retiring president.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Mrs. Frank R. Cargill of Marshall states that the Calhoun County Historical Society has just about completed a set of pictures of former mayors of Marshall subsequent to 1886. There are 34 pictures in all, uniform in size and mounted in three frames. Some of the mayors, she says, served several terms. The pictures which were displayed in a downtown window have attracted considerable attention. She says, "What surprised me was that they all were such fine looking men." The Society has been over a year making this collection, accord-

ing to the report. They are now working on the earlier mayors, who begin with 1859.

Another project Mrs. Cargill mentions is the promotion of an active Junior Historical Society, which now numbers 128 paid-up members, "with a splendid list of officers and the whole group full of enthusiasm." Certainly this is a significant accomplishment.

The annual meeting was held April 24 at the Marshall High School Auditorium in which the Junior Historical Society took part. The program was featured by music, patriotic songs, addresses, and dramatization of several original skits of the early days of Marshall.

New board members of the Calhoun County Historical Society are as follows: President, Mrs. Frank R. Cargill; Vice-President, Mrs. George H. Moran; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Gauss, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lewis Storr; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Clute; Historian, Mrs. Apollo Lincoln; Curator, Dr. Wm. Durand. Mr. John Gauss and Miss Louise Diehl were elected as members of Board of Directors.

Board members of the Junior Historical Society: President, Herbert Wilson; Vice-President, Carleen Loff; Secretary, Elizabeth Collins; Treasurer, Albert Cayer; Adviser, Louise Diehl.

LEELANAU COUNTY

"Vignettes of Leelanau History," by Frederick W. Dickinson, continue in *The Leelanau Enterprise*. The following appeared recently:

A Railroad to Leland.

As we mentioned several weeks ago, the fight over whether the proposed railroad should go from Maple City to Glen Haven or from Maple City to Good Harbor, reached a rather intense pitch in the early months of 1885, just 60 years ago. The people of Glen Haven and those who lived between that place and Maple City, were making a strong bid to have the much

talked of railroad built over the route they desired. Thousands of dollars had already been raised, and the Glen Haven ring leader, Mr. Chamberlain, felt quite sure that they had it in the bag. The farmers of Good Harbor and the vicinity began to sense that the Glen Haven movement was really reaching alarming proportions, and this feeling soon made itself felt in Leland, for if Good Harbor lost the railroad, then Leland likewise would lose any chance of ever having a railroad, and would go into complete oblivion with Good Harbor.

The Good Harbor-Leland route seemed the most logical way for the proposed railroad, but with the insistent pressure from Chamberlain and his "Glen Haven gang," doing their best to bring the railroad over the other route, things indeed looked very dark for the people of Good Harbor and Leland.

The merchants and public men of Leland claimed that their town had by far the most perfect facilities for manufacturing of any place in the region, and for this reason should be the best terminus for the new road. For the making of iron ore, they had Carp Lake (Lake Leelanau) which reached up and down, penetrating a heavily wooded country for a distance of 12 to 14 miles, thereby making the securing of hardwood for smelting purposes an easy matter for years to come, and with a railroad coming to Leland, charcoal could be made along the line, transported to the blast furnaces of the Leland Iron Company, and thus make the supply of charcoal for the furnaces almost inexhaustable. The idle saw mill at Leland would also be put into operation, and in a way that was much cheaper than before. Many men would then be employed in the Leland area, if the place could be served by a railroad.

The Leland railroad advocates also pointed out that the manufacturing of iron would not be the only thing that would blossom in Leland, for the bringing in of many valuable woods and the working of them there, would bring about the creation, rise and expansion of several manufacturing concerns, which certainly would insure Leland as being a permanent railroad city.

Our Island Domains

The islands of Northern Lake Michigan including the Beaver Island group, the Foxes and the Manitous, were looked upon as one group in the early 1800s and were known as the Beaver archipelago. In or about 1850, the entire group of islands, numbering about thirteen, was formed into one county and was known as Manitou county, and was run under one county administration. The islands were more populated at that time than they are today. The fine harbors of St. James on the big Beaver Island and the harbor of South Manitou Island formed the best natural refuge for sailing craft during the 19th century, and for that reason, these islands drew many lake boats to their shores and likewise a great number of early settlers.

Finally, in 1895, after more than 40 years as a separate county, the island county of Manitou was disorganized and divided up between Leelanau and Charlevoix counties. The two Fox Islands and the two Manitou Islands went to Leelanau county, and the big Beaver Island with its eight small surrounding islands went to Charlevoix county, and the name of Manitou county disappeared entirely from the Michigan map.

Manitou county was officially organized in February, 1855. The bill disorganizing and dividing the county, states that all of the books and records shall be taken to Charlevoix county, and a transcript of the register of deeds records, so far as they may refer to the land on the Fox and Manitou Islands, shall go to Leelanau county. The islands were then included in the Thirteenth Judicial District.

(Several "Vignettes" have carried stories of progress on the Old Settlers Association's project for an Historical Museum building to be erected on the Old Settlers Grounds. The latest news is that the project has been accepted by the Michigan Planning Commission as a postwar project. "This is something to look forward to—a beautiful building which will hold all the lore and history of this wonderful county. We would certainly be surprised and much disappointed if the county does not get behind this project and stay with it until the dream

becomes a reality," says Editor Dickinson. President of the Association is Miss Nan Helm of Maple City. Mr. Chester J. Clark is consulting engineer for the project.—G.N.F.)

MASON COUNTY

(Agnes MacLaren Reporting)

Interesting programs of the Mason County Historical Society have been held during the winter months at the Ludington Chamber of Commerce offices. At one of them Mr. Fred Beebe, lifelong resident of the region told of early days in Summit township and described sailing on Lake Michigan from the days of the schooner to the present-day steamships.

Mrs. Hestor Gordon who recently died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Engelmann in Detroit, wrote a history of her early life for the Society several years ago which has been turned over to the Society by her daughter, Mrs. Wesley S. Hawley, and was published in the Ludington *Daily News* for January 18, 1945.

A history of the development of soil conservation in Mason County was given as part of the annual report of County Agricultural Agent Harold J. Larsen. He stated that the first organized agricultural program in the county was in 1916 when Mr. R. V. Tanner became the first county agricultural agent.

One of the nation's most historic characters, Pere Jacques Marquette, was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Society in the offices of the Ludington Chamber of Commerce May 11, marking the 270th anniversary of his death on the shore of Lake Michigan at what is now Buttersville.

Mrs. G. Pearl Darr of Free Soil, president of the Mason County Historical Society, in one meeting presented the history of Free Soil as recorded in official township books. Mrs. Darr through her long service and public spirit has been instrumental in collecting the history of every township in the county. Her writings show a keen knowledge of historical values.

MONROE COUNTY

(Mary J. Crowther, Cor. Sec., Reporting)

Monroe County Historical Society, Inc., held its fifth annual dinner meeting April 19, 1945, among the distinguished guests being members of the Monroe County Planning Commission, the Monroe City Planning Commission, the Lucas County (Ohio) Planning Commission, and the Toledo City Planning Commission.

Around the hall where the meeting was held, in St. Paul's Methodist Church, were displayed war mementoes sent home from various theaters of war by Monroe County men and women in service, whom the Society hopes to honor by assisting in County War Memorial Plans.

An excellent and practical program was rendered. Dr. M. M. Quaife of Detroit introduced the principal speaker of the occasion, Mr. Ralph W. Peters, editor of the *Defiance* (Ohio) *Crescent-News* and member of the Ohio Anthony Wayne Parkway Commission, who spoke on the subject, "The Anthony Wayne Parkway and Its Relation to Monroe County's War Memorial Plans." Members of the local planning committees talked on plans in progress for Monroe County's War Memorial. Dinner music was provided by a local orchestra and vocal numbers by members of the Rainbow Girls Triple Trio.

The Society's tentative plan for a Monroe County Historic Trail and Memorial Parkway was reproduced on this program as an integral part of the county community war memorial. The printed folder for the meeting contained a two-page map of Monroe County showing historic sites and trail routes.

OAKLAND COUNTY

From Mr. Jayno W. Adams, president of the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society has been received a folder setting forth that Oakland County has an opportunity this year to acquire at a reasonable price the home of former Governor Moses Wisner. The folder states as the purposes of acquiring this property:

"1. It is an interesting historical shrine, preserving the architecture, furnishings and memories of early days in Oakland County and Pontiac. It is an ideal place in which to house other historical relics.

"2. It is a suitable place for many historical, veteran and other groups to meet.

"3. It is the natural spot on which to erect a permanent memorial to the Oakland County soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in all the nation's wars."

The property consists of about four acres including the stately home of Governor Wisner. It is located near Pontiac's northwestern city limits, with a frontage of some 300 feet on Oakland Avenue. Nearby are the Wisner School and the new Wisner Memorial Stadium. These combined interests would provide a community center of great social, cultural and spiritual value, the folder avers.

The present owner is a granddaughter of Governor Wisner, who prefers that the property be preserved for the public but through economic pressure can not wait indefinitely, hence the need of citizens acquiring the property now. A committee has been appointed for this purpose, which has formed a non-profit corporation to be known as the Oakland County Pioneer and Veterans Historical Foundation. All veterans' organizations in the county have endorsed the program, as have also many civic, patriotic, fraternal and other groups.

Purchase and restoration of the property, to include setting up a fund for its maintenance, will involve raising \$35,000. The Foundation will serve as custodian, with provision for perpetuating this organization by appointment of Trustees through the Oakland County Board of Supervisors, Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society and the Oakland County Council of Veterans.

Friends and former residents of Oakland County are to be found in all parts of Michigan and the committee extends its cordial invitation to any of them to become co-sponsors of this worthy project, contributing as generously as they desire.

The folder states that "checks may be mailed or cash presented to Bert J. Greer, Treasurer of the Foundation Campaign, in care of the Community National Bank of Pontiac."

It is further stated, "The committee plans to compile names of the co-sponsors in an attractive volume to be preserved in the Wisner home, that future generations may know all those who aided in the preservation of this historic shrine and its dedication to the people of Oakland County."

House Museums

There are over 600 such historic properties in the counties of the nation, and they are multiplying faster than museums of any other kind. They are rather widely distributed, and are of course most numerous in the old and more densely populated states of the East; but Michiganians like to think that the history of Michigan is as important in its way as the history of the Old Bay State or of the Old Dominion, and that our older counties at least have a history quite as meaningful and often as romantic as the history of any counties elsewhere. Michigan has many historic houses to save.

There are many kinds of house museums. Some of them have been homes, some taverns, some town halls, some churches. No matter what the building was at first, as a museum it has become an exhibition place for the public to see as a survival from the past. Generally the house is furnished in keeping with its period and history. Here and there one comes upon one that is not properly administered, being cluttered up with exhibits which have little to do with the particular nature of the building. In the case of the Governor Wisner home, mentioned above, it is to be hoped it will be as nearly as possible furnished room by room with the original Wisner furniture so far as that will go, and then be supplemented by similar furnishings such as the Governor's home could have had. Other materials of a pioneer and historical nature could be displayed in a separate "museum room." In some house museums this has developed the need for a supplementary building put up

as a subordinate unit nearby and serving as an office and library quarters, or perhaps as the home of a caretaker. The house itself is generally restored as nearly as possible to its original condition when it was in active use. In some of the more notable historic museums, visitors who come are guided by an instructor who explains the house and its history.

The ownership of an historic house museum has much to do with its safety and permanence. Ownership of these historic shrines by individuals is rather hazardous since it requires these relics to share the fortunes of the people who happen to own them. The ideal situation, as in the case of the Governor Wisner home, is that ownership be vested in some permanent organization. A great many house museums are owned by historical societies. Generally each society has just one house, but some have several; for example, "The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities" owns a chain of houses scattered over New England. Some patriotic societies own house museums, subordinating their own interest in these properties to the public interest. But government ownership accounts for fully half of these museums in the nation.

Many of these museum properties are administered under a plan of cooperation between public authorities and an organization of one of the kinds mentioned, obviously an excellent plan. Government ownership not only provides security of title but is generally conservative in supervision and it has the capacity to adjust to changing conditions. It can give the best promise of continuing public support. It has been almost always true that an historical or patriotic society with which a government unit undertakes to cooperate has taken very great pains with its house.

The State of New York owns the largest number of these historic houses which have become patriotic shrines as historic museums. There custody in most cases has been assigned to local societies or boards. Other states near Michigan that have done excellent work along this line are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In the far West, California is in the lead; in

the East, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Kentucky has developed an interesting program of historic house ownership by the state, making the houses and surrounding areas into state parks.

Historic houses to be saved are many in Michigan, but there are not so many of the earlier governors' homes still standing. There is the Wisner home in Oakland and the home of Governor Barry in St. Joseph County among the few before the Civil War. As morale builders and inspiration to study the history of the earlier period, these old homes could be a great help if properly restored and administered for their educational and spiritual values. In the war in which we are now engaged one of the professed objectives is to preserve the American way of life, and obviously one of the ways of doing this is to preserve those objects and evidences which have contributed to the growth and development of our communities.

WASHTENAW COUNTY

The Washtenaw Historical Society continues to publish "Washtenaw Impressions" (monthly, mimeographed). Since the last issues, there have appeared "Michigan Printing to 1850," by Colton Storm, Curator of Maps in the William L. Clements Library, and "Ann Arbor Newspaper Service in the Past Quarter Century," by R. Ray Baker, Associate Editor, *Ann Arbor News*.

Notice of the last meeting of the fiscal year planned to be held in June at Saline comes just as the Magazine is going to press. Report of this meeting will appear in the Autumn issue.

WAYNE COUNTY

(Robert H. Larson Reporting)

ABORIGINAL RESEARCH CLUB: Mrs. Alice Snyder, president of the North American Indian Society addressed the Club on April 2 telling the story of her life in an Indian home in Ontario. Mrs. Snyder is a full blooded Indian of Iroquois and Mohawk parentage. She is a business woman of the city of

Pontiac, well educated and a capable organizer. Her talk dealt with the problems of obtaining an education amidst the hardships of a backwoods Indian community in Western Ontario. The Club also had the good fortune to hear Chief Blue Cloud, nephew of Chief Sitting Bull who led the Indians against General Custer. Chief Blue Cloud is a Sioux of full blood who traveled with Colonel William Cody and his circus for many years. The chief's subject was, "The Religion of the Indians." This talk was offered on March 19. Mr. Luke J. Scheer of Royal Oak, authority on the famous Miami Indian Chief, Little Turtle, delivered the speech on May 21. He discussed the lineage of Little Turtle and his experiences in gathering the exhaustive file he has on this Indian. The Club lent moccasins to the Museum for exhibition during May.

ALGONQUIN CLUB OF DETROIT: The March meeting (March 9) was held in Windsor, with Mr. Joseph E. Bayliss giving a stirring account of his adventures while participating in the Klondike gold rush of 1898. His talk was so thrilling that he was urged to put into writing the details which he had to omit for lack of time and present them to the Club for their permanent file with the assurance that when publication is possible the entire account will be put into print. The hardship and privation of such an experience as Mr. Bayliss went through were severe, and since little is known to this generation of this gold rush it was an entirely new experience to all. Mr. Scheer, who addressed the Aboriginal Club on Chief Little Turtle (see above) gave the principal talk at the meeting of April 6 on the same subject. The final meeting for the season was held at the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, on May 11 with 53 members and guests in attendance. Mr. Reuben Ryding, Advertising Manager of the J. L. Hudson Company, delivered the speech, taking as his subject: "Publicity for History." Since it was ladies' night and devoid of the usual formality and transacting of business, a holiday spirit prevailed. At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Ryding was the recipient of a gift from the members

of the Club as a token of the appreciation of the Club for the many kindnesses he has shown to them in the past.

DEARBORN HISTORICAL COMMISSION: Manuscripts, pictures, and other important historic materials have been acquired by the Commission for its proposed Museum. Steps have been taken to launch the museum idea with the public officials and this fast growing collection of material will provide the nucleus for the museum. Documents are at present being cared for by the Dearborn Public Library and relics by the Detroit Historical Museum. The city government is giving considerable assistance to the Commission's efforts to compile a complete record of each man and woman in the service. Cards have been mailed to the homes of men and women in the uniformed forces and returns indicate a splendid spirit of cooperation. The plan originated in the office of the Michigan Historical Commission at Lansing. Advice and literature was provided by that office in formulating the plan. The appropriation for the next fiscal year has been increased considerably by direction of the Mayor and Council from whom the Commission has had splendid cooperation.

DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY: March 1 was the date of the last meeting of this recently revived historical group. Dr. Maurice Ramsey, vice chairman of the Dearborn Historical Commission, delivered a talk of a patriotic nature stressing the importance of reverence for the flag of our Country. He pointed out the value of a study of history in bringing about a greater appreciation for the Nation whose benefits we are privileged to enjoy. Following the address members and guests presented family heirlooms for examination with a short account of their former owners and incidents associated with early Dearborn. The meeting was described as one of the most enthusiastic and well attended of any in several years.

DETROIT HISTORICAL SOCIETY: In cooperation with the Aboriginal Research Club, work has been started for the second season in the excavation at Fort Wayne, Military Reservation,

under the supervision of Mr. Carl E. Holmquist, president of the Aboriginal Club. Last year fifteen Indian burials were uncovered and removed for placement in the permanent Museum building to be erected.

A survey of the Roman Catholic Churches was carried on during the winter months under the supervision of Sister Rosalita of the History Department of Marygrove College. In addition ten young ladies, history majors under Sister Rosalita, have been carrying on an apprenticeship project in the Museum supervised by Miss Butler, Curator. Both groups have added considerably to the progress of historical activities sponsored by the Society. The first group will present a report which will provide valuable source material for a study of the religious history of this community. The latter group is performing a signal service in preparing exhibits for public showing.

The monthly Bulletin has now issued five numbers, the last one under the sponsorship of the Marine Historical Society. The May issue was devoted to a report of the Oratory-Essay Contest conducted by the Society throughout the public schools. Over 11,250 essays were submitted and from these six winners were selected to whom War Bonds were given as prizes. The contest was described by Mr. Barnes, Director of Social Studies as the most widespread of any ever held in the Detroit school system. Four steps in the elimination were required before the winners were selected. Attendance at the final meeting surpassed 750 persons, the largest group ever attending any function of the Society. Mrs. May H. McKaig of the Society's staff supervised the details of the contest.

During February the Society held a joint meeting with the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research to hear Mr. Edgar Richardson of the Art Museum staff give a talk on romantic American painting. On May 1 the Society held a May day celebration at the site of their new home, 441 Merrick Avenue, to observe the raising of the quarter million dollar building fund. The Museum at 2302 Barlum Tower will close during July and August while all relics will be packed and taken to

the new home. It is expected that announcement may be made of the opening at the new site about October 1, 1945.

MARINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DETROIT: Mr. John Poole, member of several historical groups in Detroit, gave the February talk. His subject was: "Stories and Legends of the Lakes," illustrated with pictures from his extensive collections. His discourse is soon to be printed in the Great Lakes Historical Society's publication, *Inland Seas*.

A talk presented previously before the Dearborn Historical Society on "Ship Building on the River Rouge Before 1812" by Dr. F. Clever Bald was the main event of the March meeting. His talk was particularly adapted to the membership of the Marine Society since many of them are interested in ship construction and similar details.

The annual meeting was held on April 26 with a supper served in the Detroit Edison cafeteria to 150 persons, members and guests of the Society. The principal speaker was the Honorable Prentiss M. Brown who delivered a thrilling address dealing with "The Three Men of Destiny—LaSalle, Oswald, and Burt." He traced the course of lake history showing the part which was played by each of these three men in making the Great Lakes the highly important link they now are in our economic life. LaSalle, the discoverer, Oswald, the British peace commissioner who made the decision to draw the boundary line through the middle of the four lakes, and Burt, the discoverer of iron ore, who gave us an industrial empire. Movies of lake trips and maritime history were shown.

Because of the importance of the month of April in shipping history the entire issue of the Detroit Historical Society's Bulletin was turned over to the Marine group. In addition they sponsored the April exhibit at the Museum with their ship models and marine pictures.

UNIVERSITY REPORTS

REPORTS of the William L. Clements Library and of the Michigan Historical Collections for 1943-1944 are published in the report of the President of the University of Michigan for that year. Separates of these reports may be obtained from the University.

MUSEUM

NOTES from *The Museum News* (The American Association of Museums, Washington, D. C.)

Springfield State House May Be Lincoln Museum

Citizens of Springfield, Ill., are sponsoring a plan to acquire the old State House at Springfield for a museum as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The building was the scene of debates by Lincoln with Stephen A. Douglas and others; it was here that he had his office and reception room after he was elected president; and his body lay in state in the hall of representatives on May 3, 1865.

Restoration would return the State House to its appearance in Lincoln's time. Since then the structure has been raised and a ground floor added, so that the original building is now the upper two stories of the County Court House. The new museum would have Lincoln items from the state historical library; a large collection of Lincolniana assembled by Herbert Wells Fay, guardian of the Lincoln Tomb at Springfield; and other related material. The museum would be developed chiefly as an educational exhibit; research work would continue under the state library with its large Lincoln library collection.

**Walt Whitman House**

According to *The New Yorker*, issue of March 3, "There is a vacant house on Mickle Street in Camden, New Jersey, or at least there was when we went to press. Anyone who will live

there, take care of the place, and entertain visitors can have it rent-free and will be given a yearly stipend starting at \$1,200, with Civil Service status. The house is furnished, rather attractively, with well preserved antiques, and used to belong to a bachelor named Whitman."



Ward House Becomes New State Memorial Museum

The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society is developing the Durbin Ward house at Lebanon as a state memorial, under the name The Warren County Museum State Memorial. The house was purchased recently by the Warren County Historical Society to be given to the state as a museum on early Ohio and Warren County history. A bill is before the General Assembly of Ohio authorizing the archaeological society to accept the gift in the name of the state. The bill also provides an appropriation for restoring.

The Durbin Ward house, Glendower, was built about 1835 for J. Milton Williams, lawyer and statesman of Lebanon, and was later occupied by Mr. Ward, Civil War officer and lawyer of Cincinnati. It is a large brick Greek Revival house, with a spacious hall, large rooms, and wings on the east and west sides of the house. It occupies a three-acre lot accessible to Orchard Avenue and the Cincinnati Pike. The grounds are terraced, and include a well planted kitchen garden and an apple orchard.

The museum will house material pertaining to the settlement and development of Miami Valley—furniture, household equipment, portraits, letters, papers, and genealogical data. It will be administered by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, as a State Memorial.



Recent Publications

Chronicals of Stephen Foster's Family. By Evelyn Foster Morneweck. Published for the Foster Hall Collection by the University of Pittsburgh Press. Financed by Josiah Kirby

Lilly, of Indianapolis, founder of the collection. Illustrated from contemporary paintings, photographs, and prints. Index. 767 pp. 2 Vols. \$5.00.

Museum Training and the Return of the Service Men. Museum of Natural History, University of Iowa, Iowa City. Illus. Museums in wartime and their responsibility in post-war training.



Personal

Robert T. Hatt, director of the Cranbrook Institute of Science, has been made consultant in museum construction and management to the Michigan Conservation Commission.

The April issue of the *Quarterly of the Midwest Museums Conference of the American Association of Museums* is devoted to suggestions relative to training of returned service men, received from executive officers representative of their respective states. The legislation providing for veteran training is contained in Public Law 346—78th Congress, known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which is summarized by the *Quarterly* as follows:

"It provides broadly for education or training at approved institutions and provides for the payment to the institution of tuition or other fees to the extent of \$500 per veteran for an ordinary school year. The student is also supplied with a subsistence allowance of \$50.00 per month if without dependents or \$75.00 if with one or more dependents."

It is pointed out that large numbers of returned service men are already enrolled under this Act in the colleges, and it is recommended that servicemen's advisors at the schools should be made acquainted with programs which the several museums offer, in order that they may help direct qualified and interested men and women to them.

Copies of the *Quarterly* (mimeographed) may be obtained by addressing Dr. Robert T. Hatt, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

THE JUNIOR HISTORIAN

GREETINGS to our new exchange, *The Junior Historian*, organ of The Pennsylvania Federation of Junior Historians, Harrisburg, Pa. Recent issues reveal that Pennsylvania Junior Historians have been busy commemorating the 300th anniversary of the birth of the founder of their state, with pageants, tree plantings, essays and addresses. Scores of brief articles have appeared in *The Junior Historian* in honor of the memory of William Penn. Out of this Tercentenary has come a new biography of Penn, entitled, *Remember William Penn, 1644-1944*, a copy of which has been placed in every junior and senior high school in Pennsylvania. William Penn Day is observed on October 24 each year in all schools to perpetuate the Founder's memory in the hearts and minds of Pennsylvania's youth and the files of *The Junior Historian* show that his spirit pervades the year. Vol. III, No. 1 contains more than a dozen contributions from boys and girls on the local history of the state. *The Junior Historian* is published through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission four times during the school year from the State Museum Building, at Harrisburg.

“HIGHWAYS TO HISTORY”

THE war period has produced new publics for business and has stimulated the “history-minded” public. Public relations departments have noted the need for new tools. The Great Lakes Greyhound Lines, Inc., has responded with a notable booklet (80 pages) entitled *Michigan and the Old Northwest*.

According to announcements, “This volume is the first in a series planned to present Michigan's history up to its present outstanding participation in world events. The same thorough research that has gone into the preparation of the present volume will characterize the subsequent volumes, planned to appear as tentatively titled below:

- Vol. II: British Rule: Rebels, Red and White, 1760-1781
- Vol. III: American Advance: The Border Wars, 1781-1796
- Vol. IV: Frontiers Redeemed, 1796-1815
- Vol. V: The Rise to Statehood, 1815-1837
- Vol. VI: Builders of Empire, 1837-1865
- Vol. VII: Plough and Workshop, 1865-1898
- Vol. VIII: The World Awheel, 1898-1939
- Vol. IX: Our State in World War II.

The present volume is written by Luke Sheer, edited by Milo M. Quaife, illustrated by George Scarbo. Brief notes on different areas of Michigan are supplied by Chase S. Osborn, Raymond McCoy, Wynand Wickers, and Randolph G. Adams. The participation of these men in this project would be a guarantee of the excellence of the work, but examination is convincing at first hand.

Its scope is adequately comprehensive,—beginning with the ice age, ten thousand years ago! Not too much attention is given to the ice age, but enough for a taste of the fact that Michigan had a very romantic history that antedates even the Indians.

Relatively full treatment is given such topics as the Indian tribes, the period of exploration and discovery, the early forts and missions, the fur trade, the struggle between England and France for mastery of the continent, the founding of Detroit, and sundry Michigan miscellany.

The technique of the book is arresting. So near as could be done in a book, it might be described as a "movie in technicolor." The color feature is distinctive and will appeal immediately to youth, and to all folks who have not forgotten their youth.

For example, "The Prehistoric Era" is divided into eight sections: The Old Northwest, Michigan under ice, the Great Lakes, Mastodons, Indian mound builders, Michigan mounds, Prehistoric garden beds, Ancient copper mines. Each of these topics is illustrated by four pictures in color, and below each is a carefully phrased brief statement adequate for the picture. At first glance the general appearance reminds one of the

technique of the "comic strip," but examination of the text amazes one and is convincing of what can be done by careful scholarship and expert condensation.

One finds himself going back over and over again to these color sketches like a youngster with his first picture book. The sketches are impressionistic but they do talk. They say what the text says in a way that reminds one of the old Chinese dictum, "A picture is worth a thousand words." By that measure this booklet is quite a volume. There are 33 pages of pictures, 12 to a page. But for those who insist on having it said in words, *in extenso*, there is a brief, well selected list of references at the end of each of the eight sections. And there are place references. In the middle is a large clear "Historical Reference Map" of place names and highways on which, by referring to a key, may be located the chapters dealing with the historic places.

For school use and tourist use the booklet looks very promising. The small price of 35 cents places it within easy reach. We shall be looking with interest for subsequent volumes.

"H. H. P." LOOKS AT INDIANA HISTORY

HOWARD H. PECKHAM, until recently curator of manuscripts at the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, has been appointed by the Indiana State Library and Historical Board to succeed the late Christopher B. Coleman as director of the Indiana Historical Bureau, and as such will serve also as Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society. The Magazine has noted Mr. Peckham's historical volumes as they have appeared from time to time: *George Croghan's Journal of His Trip to Detroit in 1767*; *The Revolutionary War Journals of Henry Dearborn* (with L. A. Brown); and *Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the William L. Clements Library*. In 1943 he had been appointed University War Historian, with special reference to the records and history of the University's participation in World War II, and

has been succeeded in that position by Dr. F. Clever Bald of Ann Arbor. In the *Indiana History Bulletin* for February, 1945, Mr. Peckham gives his impressions of his new job in a note entitled "A Newcomer Looks at Indiana History."

WORLD WAR II RECORDS

THE *War Records Collector*, a mimeographed publication of The American Association for State and Local History begun in March 1944, reached its twelfth issue in February 1945, carrying an article on "Writing the History of Ohio in World War II," by James H. Rodabaugh, director of the Ohio War History Commission.

The first issue of Vol. II (March) contains: "The Large Public Library's Interest in War Records"; "The Small Library's Interest in War Records"; "Classification and Arrangement of War Records."

In the April issue, Leon de Valinger, Jr., deals with "The Collection of Personal Military Service Records in Delaware." The editor states that although the *War Records Collector* has emphasized the collection of historical source material of great diversity as the basis for writing war history, it recognizes the importance of and the public interest in personal service records. How can they be most effectively gathered and controlled for maximum use? Delaware's significant work in this field through cooperation of several agencies is the occasion for this number.

Each issue (monthly) with news notes of progress in the various states can be obtained on request from Dr. Lester J. Cappon, director Virginia World War II History Commission, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

REQUEST

MR. LEO J. ZUBER, 22 Bob White Lane, Knoxville, 15, Tennessee, is gathering material for an account of the press at the Holy Childhood Indian School at Harbor Springs, Michigan. The press operated apparently within the decade

1895-1905. Father Zephyrin Engelhardt, O. F. M., was the founder and the principal author. Books and periodicals were published in English and in the Ottawa and Chippewa languages. A check list of publications, including the present location of copies, is in preparation but is still incomplete. Information is desired about the press itself, its founder, the publications and their authors, the mission during the period the press was in operation, correspondence relative to the press, and other relevant subjects.

UPPER PENINSULA HISTORY

RAY BROTHERTON of Negaunee, son of the late pioneer citizen of Escanaba, Frank H. Brotherton, has sent to the *Escanaba Daily Press* an interesting collection of pictures of early Upper Peninsula history, samples of which are printed in *The Press* for March 14. One is a group picture showing an early missionary, Rev. J. H. Pitezel, with several Indian chiefs whose tribesmen occupied this territory before the white settlement of the peninsula. The same issue contains interesting sidelights on the excavating of an Indian mound, in a letter from Ray Brotherton to Mr. John P. Norton, publisher of *The Press*.

LUMBERING DAYS

WHITE CLOUD EAGLE (White Cloud, Newaygo County) began with the issue of April 12, 1945, a series of articles on "Newaygo County's Lumbering Era," written by Harry L. Spooner, well known local historian and newspaper writer. The Michigan Historical Commission is keeping a file of these valuable articles in the State Archives.

"The most picturesque period of Newaygo County's history was the lumbering period," writes Mr. Spooner. "Thinking that the operations of lumbering are today a closed book to many Newaygo County residents, I am presenting a few pages

from my year-by-year history of the county devoted to that period."

Mr. Spooner is an industrious member of the State Historical Society of Michigan and lives at present at 812 Bigelow St., Peoria, Illinois. He has been active in organizing local historical work in Peoria. He says, "You can't confine the local history bug with state boundaries."

HELP WANTED

AN ITEM in *The Totem Pole* (Newell E. Collins editor, Algonac, Michigan) points out that the purpose of this entertaining monthly publication (mimeographed) is two-fold: "1. To maintain interest in archeology in general and in the Aboriginal Research Club of Detroit in particular; and, 2. To record various items of archeological and historical interest which might otherwise go unrecorded." It is further stated:

"The Totem Pole is mailed monthly to all members of the Aboriginal Research Club who are in the armed services, and it is a pleasure to supply it to all others who make request.

"However, to carry on successfully certain things are necessary: we must receive occasional contributions of articles of interest and also certain expenses must be met,—stencils, mimeograph supplies, paper, cost of mailing, postage, etc.

"So send us an item occasionally and also your dollar for membership in the Aboriginal Research Club and we will make an honest effort to see that it is a sound investment."

A note adds that regular membership in the "A.R.C." with "T.P." mailed to individual address is \$1.50—"T.P." mailed to individual address without membership, \$1.00.

LANSING IN 1864

Tecumseh, July 8th, 1864

Lieut. DeLoss LeBarron

Decator Alabama

Very Dear Sir. I have recently been up to Lansing to supply the place of Rev. Mr. Armstrong, who has been to New

York and Philadelphia on business. I spent three sabbaths there, and, very pleasantly. During my absence, your last letter dropped in. . . .

Your letters describe the scenes of war. This is appropos, and interests us. I will tell you a little about Lansing and its 'lions.' In the first place, as you know, its our State *Capital*—born some seventeen years ago, on the bank of Grand River, and, in the shade of a dense broad forest—"timbered land." Of course, with its rapid growth & improvement, it has still an air of rudeness. Population, say three thousand. Many very fine buildings, public some and some private. Some families wealthy, and, of refined and polished manners. Most appear to be persons of accidental fortunes and sadly wanting in social culture and elegant manners. In point of morality & religion they impress one favorably. The State House is of wood—a very plain, inelegant and unpretentious building. I passed through it, vissited the senate and representative Halls. also the Governor's room. As the Governor was absent—gone to Washington—and his chair was vacant, I concluded I should never have a better opportunity to get into it and so sat down. How well I filled the "Chair of State" I leave to others the previlege of deciding. I have faith to believe, however, that "posterity will do me justice" in that respect. The Building containing the more important State Offices is of Brick and is fair in its proportions and style—but decidedly plain. The State Agricultural College is three miles away. It stands on the margin of a Farm of 700 acres wanting a fraction. This building and the three Professor's Houses are plain & substantial fabrics. Barns and out buildings are all becoming. As I visited it last fall I omitted to see it this season. The stock is all "*blooded*" and, in general, *fine*. The Students are about "Alf & alf"—a kind of cross between the cleanly & genteel student of science and the plain, stout, & dirt-begrimed sons of the soil.—Then there's the "Reformed School" for delinquent, rather criminal boys. This is a noble edifice standing in the centre of 30 acres of elevated ground. Well inclosed

& cultivated—the work of the boys. Every thing is in fine order. Two hundred boys are there. I addressed them three successive Sabbaths. They behaved well, *sang finely* and many of them are well disposed.

Then there is a school for Ladies, styled a *College!* It has but the wing of an intended Edifice. I merely walked by it. A gentleman interested in it—not the proprietor—invited me to visit the institution and said he would introduce me to Miss Rogers the Principal. I rang his bell, but he had gone out, and I was obliged to be content without seeing the interior. The Institution is scarcely to be deemed flourishing. Located a mile out of town, it fails to accommodate day scholars. They have an Academy for boys & girls on the margin of the city, and it is well patronised. A Union school and its branches completes the Educational system of the town. Rather the biggest lion of the place, just now, is a "Salt Spring." They have bored down 1400 feet and penetrated 40 feet into salt rock. The brine is the strongest known in the country, being 84 per cent. As yet they have failed to 'pack' to tubes so as to exclude the fresh water. The day I left, they began anew their effort and felt sanguine of success. The presence of *brine* is *certain*, &, if they fail in this boring, they will repeat their efforts. The present boring was imperfectly performed.—When this salt enterprise is a success, &, the R. Road to Jackson is complete—say a year hence—the citizens of Lansing will deem themselves 'made.' And, this I may add, will let us up into the *pine*, *salt*, and *plaster* districts, and thus we and the Capital are expecting a decided mutual benefit. Thus much for what I have seen and heard though. I've been less than a hundred miles away. What a story I could tell had I been to Alabama!

Yours &c

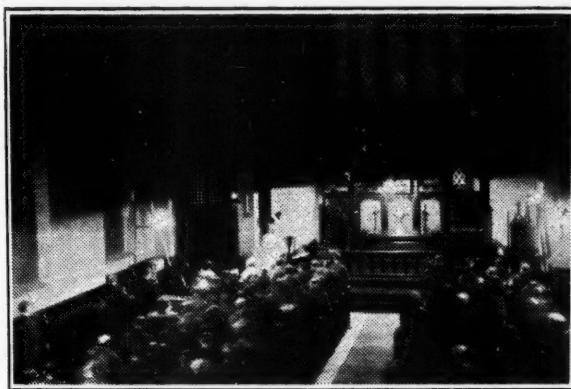
E. N. Nichols

(The above was copied from an original letter in the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, Dec., 1944, and was sent to the Magazine by Dr. Milo M. Quaife, Secretary and Editor of the Burton Collection. Dr. Quaife states that Lt. LeBarron was the son of Judge LeBarron of Tecumseh and at the time was serving in the U. S. army; and that Mr. Nichols was a preacher at Tecumseh who evidently was on very friendly terms with the LeBarron family.)

MARINERS' CHURCH AND DETROIT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION

FROM the Reverend David R. Covell, Rector of the Church and Superintendent of the Mission we have the following note supplementing "The Story of the Mariners Church" by Dr. Milo M. Quaife which appeared in the preceding issue, (January-March). The note reads:

The life of Mariners Church has been an honorable and helpful one in the past, but there is reason to hope and expect that in the days to come it will live even more gloriously and helpfully.

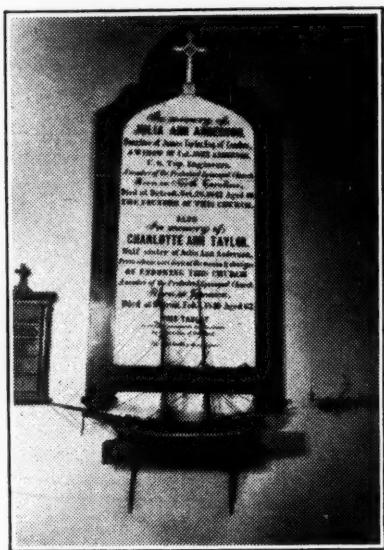


As Detroit plans for a new civic center, there is talk of the Mariners Church lot being condemned and the old Church razed. It would be like taking old Trinity Church from New York City and it is hoped that all interested persons and groups will write and do all in their power to prevent a too commercial spirit from eliminating one of the most revered and few remaining historical structures of Detroit.

The interior of the Church and its furnishings are ever of interest to new and old visitors. The pews, baptismal font and chancel are of solid walnut. The picture of the Crucifixion is a late addition. The old heater has been left as a curiosity and

atmosphere, even though a new and adequate heating system has been installed.

The ship's model at the base of the marble memorial tablet is a replica of Perry's flagship and was made by an old sea captain, name unknown. It was presented, tradition says, in 1870 by a parishioner who knew its history as a boy. Fine offers have been made to purchase both it and the old pipe organ, which is a two-manual instrument of excellent tone,



almost as old as the Church, but no longer pumped by hand.

In 1931 the life preservers on the walls were presented by the Detroit and Cleveland Steamship Company, having come from one of their steamers.

In 1932 the masthead light and two running lights were installed. They are the gift of an old Captain of the Lakes who salvaged them from the S. S. Marquette which was wrecked on Lake Erie.

In 1932 also the two ground lights or large burning tapers were made and presented by Mr. A. R. Shaw, an 85 year old

man who did odd jobs about the plant. He made them from two pillars of an old maplewood fire place, the bases are of white pine filled with sand to give balance.

In 1933 the sanctuary light was installed, the gift of the Rev. Edgar A. Lucas, of the City Mission Staff. The electric cross inside the lamp was brought from Germany, being one of only a dozen manufactured. In this same year the seven branched candlesticks were presented in thanksgiving by a man who came to Mariners' Institute down and nearly out. Serving as janitor in Mariners Institute and organist in the Church, he later left for a good position up State, rehabilitated.

Anne Campbell, poet of the *Detroit News* contributes the following poem which was read June 28, 1944 at the Festival and Musicale to celebrate completion of extensive repairs and reconstruction of the Church and attendant buildings.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH

By Anne Campbell

A hundred years ago, the sailors thought
Of this old church when high winds whipped the sea.
Its altar was the steadfast ground they sought.
It was a place of sacred memory.
Here they were married, here their babes received
The rite of baptism. Here prayers were said
For their safe journey home. Here they believed,
They would rest tranquilly when they were dead.
Decades have passed, but still the temple stands
Near the blue river where the sailors found
The snug home port. The years have made demands
Upon the neighborhood. Now all around
Are pavements. No green lawn, no flower beds
Grow by the church; only a city street,
Where office buildings lift their austere heads,
And strangers are unsmiling when they meet.
But still the storm-wracked and the grieving hearts
Find solace here. The seas of life lash high.
The house of prayer its holy Word imparts;
Its cross is lifted proudly to the sky.

This church that has endured a hundred years
Opens its door to God's forsaken poor,
Feeding their souls, drying their helpless tears,
Giving them faith and courage, deep and sure.

THE "MICHIGAN"

DISCOVERY of the fact that the old Michigan, one of the first of the iron warships, is rusting away at Erie, Pa., is a reminder that the United States has not always been kind to its historic ships. The America, whose victory nearly a century ago inaugurated the yacht races for the America's Cup, was neglected for a long time and so was the Constitution.

The Michigan was built as a warship, but fortunately was not required to serve as one, because of the 130 years of peace between the United States and Canada. The ship was assigned to varied police tasks such as driving the Mormons from the Beaver islands in Lake Michigan, keeping out of Canada the Fenians, an Irish group who wanted to conquer the country in 1866, and serving at Johnson's island in Lake Erie, where Confederate prisoners were kept during the Civil War.

When the navy needed the name Michigan for a new battleship in 1905, the old ship was called the Wolverine. For some time after that she served the Pennsylvania Naval Reserve as a training ship.

The nation, in the midst of a grim war, should not be expected to take time from the operation of the mightiest navy afloat to devote attention to restoration of its historic ships but a current move to restore the old Michigan should be kept alive until there is time to devote to the project.

Advocates of the restoration of the old ship point out that the flagship Victory of the great British admiral, Horatio Nelson, is carefully preserved at Portsmouth, England, with a full complement of men to keep her up. They contend that respect for the aged is a good thing, in the case of ships as well as men.—Editorial in the *State Journal* (Lansing), March 16, 1945.

The editor of the Magazine has received from Mr. Herbert R. Spencer, president of the Erie County Historical Society at Erie, Pennsylvania, who is head of an association for the preservation of this old ship, copy of a letter addressed to Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N. (who at that time, August 26, 1944, was Naval Aide to President Roosevelt). In this letter Mr. Spencer outlines briefly the recent history of the old USS Michigan, stating that he has checked the information with Lieutenant Commander William L. Morrison, last in command. The outline is as follows:

August 15, 1923, Lake Huron: The port connecting rod snapped (due to fatigue or crystallization) and the piston knocked the cylinder head down into the bilge against the skin. It is still there.

August 16, 1923: The Ship managed to reach Harbor Beach, Michigan, on one cylinder. By telegram the accident was reported to the Bureau with request for assistance. No reply was forthcoming.

August 17, 1923: No reply to a second telegram. The Commanding Officer resolved to attempt to make home port, Erie, Pennsylvania, six hundred miles, on one cylinder.

August 23, 1923: By the grace of good weather, at maximum speed of four miles, the Ship reached Erie and docked. Shortly thereafter a full report was forwarded to the Bureau, explaining the situation and asking for orders. This report was not acknowledged.

For the next four years the Ship lay tied to the dock without maintenance or upkeep. The Naval Reserve had intentions of using it, but they were thwarted by the same problem which exists today, the question of responsible ownership.

An act of Congress duly passed on the twenty-first of December 1926, provides:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to turn over to the municipality of Erie, Pennsylvania, the gunboat "Wolverine," for use in con-

nnection with the training of the Naval Reserve Organization of the City; Provided, That no expense to the Government shall be involved."

A resolution of the City Council of Erie, duly passed on the seventeenth of June 1927 stated that "His Honor, the Mayor be and hereby is directed to thankfully accept the offer of the loan of the Wolverine."

Impasse: The Act of Congress "turns over to the city;" the City Council "accepts the loan."

The consequences of this charming bit of flummery could have been foreseen: the Navy refused to spend a cent for maintenance or repair because the Ship had been "turned over" to the City of Erie. The City refused to spend a cent because it was owned by the Navy. Q. E. D.

In the meanwhile the Ship was tied to a dock, usually without even a watchman other than the cop on the beat. Deterioration, especially of the woodwork, set in rapidly.

It was about 1928 when a few volunteers, with two weak fish tugs, slipped her lines and towed her over to the present berth, high on a pleasant sand bar in a cove which is appropriately named "Misery Bay". There she lies, sound as a pre-war dollar. A few months ago I sounded the well and found six inches more water inside than outside!

I shall outline briefly the present situation: An organization of former naval officers, one of them myself, has been formed, called "The Foundation for the Preservation of the Original U. S. S. MICHIGAN, Inc." This is incorporated in Pennsylvania. We have approached the Navy to work out some solution for the future of the Ship. We find the immediate necessity of unravelling the legal tangle. Apparently when an Act of Congress meets an Act of a City Council, the consequence is more legislation. The Judge Advocate General, Admiral T. L. Gatch, drew a bill (S. 1720) which was presented to Congress and passed by the Senate on March 30, 1944. Since then the bill has been lying before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Carl Vinson is Chairman.

Many citizens of Erie have written him urging that it be brought before the House, but as yet there is no indication of any action. (Note: It was not brought up for consideration and is now lost.)

May I digress for a moment? A ready question is: Why should this ship be preserved? My answer is that she should be preserved not merely because of a century of service, or because or unique power plant and construction, or because of being our first iron-hulled warship (and the oldest in the world), or in order to gratify the curiosity of school children. Not for those simple facts, but for this greater fact: She maintained unquestioned peace along an unguarded border between two great nations for a hundred years, without ever firing a shot.

Today, this Ship is a symbol of the Anglo-American way of nations. The British Minister, Sir Gerald Campbell, visited her a few weeks ago; he understands sympathetically what this Ship stands for.

The little group of Naval Officers which I have mentioned, has no specific plans for the future. Its first objective is to unravel the legal tangle and give the Ship an owner with the responsibilities of ownership. This, God and Congress willing, may eventuate.

Members of the "Foundation for the Original USS Michigan, Inc." are as follows:

- Landis E. Isaacs, Lieut., U.S.N.R.
- P. Barton Kauffman, Lt. Col., A.U.S.
- Lloyd W. Kennedy, Attorney
- John R. Metcalf, Ens., U.S.N.R.
- J. Elmer Reed, Historian
- Herbert R. Spencer, Ens., U.S.N.R.
- Ralph G. Walling, Comim., U.S.N.

Articles on the subject have appeared recently in *Neptune* for July, 1944, by Herbert R. Spencer; in *Marine Engineering and Shipping Review*, September, 1944; by Hubert M. New-

haus; in *Inland Seas*, January, 1945; in *Marine News*, March, 1945. The last two carried a picture of the vessel.

The Steamship Historical Society of America urges immediate action to preserve this famous Great Lakes warship, the first metal-hulled man-of-war in any navy, launched 100 years ago. Write to your Congressman.

THE GREAT LAKES

INLAND SEAS reaches our desk in a pleasing cover design for its opening issue (January). This quarterly Bulletin of The Great Lakes Historical Society fills a unique place. The articles are fresh treatments of important items. Among contributors are Fred Landon, Dana T. Bowen, Jewell R. Dean, and Marie E. Gilchrist. Features include a fine group of photographs of historic Lake scenes, notes, a section "Among the Collectors," questions and answers, and book reviews. In the notes there is an earnest plea, "Save the Wolverine!" apropos of the 100th anniversary of the old steamer *Michigan*, later the *Wolverine*.

We are pleased to print the following note:

"The Great Lakes Historical Society sponsored by the Cleveland Public Library offers three types of membership: Life (individual or organization), \$100.00; sustaining (individual or organization), \$10.00 or more annually; Annual membership (individual or organization), \$5.00 annually. Please make checks payable to The Great Lakes Historical Society, 325 Superior Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio."

"SINK HOLES"

FOLLOWING M-10 through Alpena County, three miles north of Keating's Corner the tourist comes to a guide board directing to the F. W. Fletcher State Park. Following directions given, we soon come to this beauty spot where man and nature have prepared a wonderful playground.

When the lumbering industry flourished here the North Branch of Thunder Bay River was a great thoroughfare by which forests products were transported from distant camps to the mills and shipping facilities in Alpena.

Where is now this beautiful park, the river widened out into a lake where the river-drivers experienced much difficulty.

At the upper end of this lake is one of the large holes so numerous in this section.

While the water was at the highest in the spring, the logs could be floated down the stream, but as the water lowered, it would drain away from the lake into this hole and into the underground river that finds its way to Lake Huron through the great limestone formations underlying all of this section.

To counteract this difficulty, a dam was built across the lower end of the lake, thus holding the water in the river, and the bed of Sunken Lake was left dry.

During times of spring freshets the water will back in from the underground river, through this great hole, and partially fill the sunken valley.

In this park are found trees of the virgin forest, mixed timber, but mostly beech, and the springs of cool, refreshing water make the heart glad.

(Contributed by Ida A. Lyall, formerly of Alpena, now living at Ashley in Gratiot County.)

Editor J. E. Richards of *The Alpena News* sends us a note from the *News* for December 7, 1934, in which Sunken Lake is mentioned and other interesting data is given about these curious holes in Alpena and neighboring counties. It reads as follows:

Some of the most spectacular of the so-called "sink holes" are located in Otsego County; one of them known as the "Devil's Soup Bowl." These are not true limestone "sinks" but are deep, pot-like depressions in the surface deposits of sand, gravel and clay. Practically all of the Otsego sink-holes are

filled with water, and soundings have been made showing some of the holes to be almost 100 feet deep.

A few miles east of the State Forest headquarters in Presque Isle County are several dry sink-holes in limestone rock. In the bottom of these well-like holes, trees fifty feet high are growing and often the tops of the trees are 30 or 40 feet below the surrounding surface level. Here and there are found extinct sink-holes which existed long before the great ice age, as these holes are now filled with glacial drift.

One of the most famous limestone sinks is known as Sunken Lake where the north branch of the Thunder Bay River disappeared into a limestone cavern. The sink is included in the Fletcher State Park in Presque Isle County.

The pictures taken from the air show the landscape in the southwestern part of Presque Isle and northeastern Otsego counties dotted with miniature circular holes, most of them filled with water and looking as though "pot shots had been taken at the earth from Mars."

The airplane photographs recently completed of parts of Otsego and Presque Isle counties are revealing for the first time the real resemblance of some of the famous "sink-holes" to meteoric craters.

True "sink-holes," however, are not craters formed by falling meteors but were formed when limestone roofs of the underground caverns were eaten away by water action, permitting the rock and earth above to plunge down into the cavern below, according to the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Conservation. Frequently these holes are about as large as a city block and have almost perpendicular banks. In some instances drainage was cut off by the slumped-in rocks and soil and the holes have since partly filled with water.

A large sink has been discovered beneath the waters of Lake Huron. The hole is in El Cajon Bay about seven miles east of the City of Alpena. The hole contains 76 feet of water while the depth of the water immediately surrounding it is only a foot or two. The caving in of a part of another sink, mostly

concealed, can be seen in the limestone bluffs of the west side of the bay where there is a large crack several feet wide and several hundred feet in length along the bluffs.

Generally, water-filled sinks are without visible inlet or outlet and the level of the lake rises and falls with that of the ground water in the immediate vicinity. These sink-hole lakes are rapidly becoming focal points for tourists. Some of the water-filled holes contain fish; plantings have been made by the state from time to time.

Certain parts of Alpena, Otsego, Presque Isle and other counties in the northeast section of the lower peninsula are underlain by limestone formations and it is in these areas for that reason that the sink holes are found, according to the Geological Survey Division. Surface water works through this limestone, dissolving channels along cracks and joints until it forms a cavern.

SELECTED ARTICLES FROM OUR EXCHANGES

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST, April, 1945: "Let's Look at the Record," by Solon J. Buck; "The Territorial Papers of the United States," by Clarence E. Carter; "Local Archives," by Harold S. Burt; "The Local Historian in New York," by Albert B. Corey.

The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Spring, 1945: "My Experience During the War Between the States," by Mrs. Sarah J. Yeater; "I Was a Soldier in Wilhelmina's Army," by Marinus Cornelis Kik.

Bulletin of The Business Historical Society, October, 1944: "Are You Writing a Business History?" by N. S. B. Gras; April, 1945: "Itinerant Merchandising in The Ante-Bellum South," by Lewis E. Atherton; "A New Book on Business History," by Josepha M. Perry; "A Book Concerning a Country Store"; "Concerning the Ancestry of the Dollar Sign," by Florence Edler de Roover.

The Catholic Historical Review, April, 1945: "A Mediaeval Philosophy of Law," by Walter Ullmann; "Chaplains in the American Revolution," by Charles H. Metzger.

The Canadian Historical Review, December, 1944: "Canadian History in Retrospect and Prospect," by George W. Brown and D. G. Creighton; "Canadian Newspapers Before 1821; A Preliminary List," by Jean Lunn. *March, 1945*: "Drawing the Alaskan Boundary," by Stuart R. Tompkins; "Americans Debate Their Course: Recent Books on United States Foreign Policy," by Gwendolen M. Carter.

The Colorado Magazine, March, 1945: "John F. Spalding, Bishop of Colorado," by Sarah Griswold Spalding; "An Authentic Form of Folk Music in Colorado," by J. Leslie Kittle; "Historical Sketch of the Bonanza Mining District," by Dr. S. E. Kortright; "The Great Prairie Cattle Company, Ltd.," by Albert W. Thompson. *May, 1945*: "Reminiscences of Early Pueblo," by James Owen; "Food Facts of 1859," by Agnes Wright Spring; "The Old Arapahoe School, Denver," by Augusta Hauck Block.

The Filson Club History Quarterly, April, 1945: "William Chenault, 1935-1901, One of the Founders of The Filson Club," by Jonathan Truman Dorris; "The Career of General James Ray, Kentucky Pioneer," by Kathryn Harrod Mason.

The Georgia Historical Quarterly, March, 1945: "General Hardee and the Atlanta Campaign," by Robert D. Little.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, March, 1945: "An Excursion into the Early History of the Chicago and Alton Railroad," by D. W. Yungmeyer; "A Search for Copper on the Illinois River: The Journal of Legardeur Delisle, 1722," edited by Stanley Faye; "Illinois in 1944," by Mildred Eversole.

Indiana Magazine of History, March, 1945: "Kaskaskia, The Versailles of The West," by Natalia M. Belting; "The Urbanization of The Middle West: Town and Village in The Pioneer

Period," by Francis P. Weisenburger; "An Analysis of Lincoln's Funeral Sermons," by Jay Monaghan; "The First Printing Press of The University of Notre Dame," by James A. Corbett.

Inland Seas, January, 1945: "Sixty Years of the C. P. R. Great Lakes Fleet," by Fred Landon; "The Old Lake Triplets," by Dana T. Bowen; "Early Disasters on Lake Erie"; "Recovery of the Steamer Humphrey," by Jewell R. Dean.

The Annals of Iowa, April, 1945: "A German Forty-eighter in Iowa," by Thomas P. Christensen; "Indians Again on the Warpath," by Jonas Poweshiek; "Preservation of Indian Pictures," by Stanley Vestal.

The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, April, 1945: "Legal Holidays in Iowa," by William J. Petersen.

The Palimpsest, February, 1945: "Iowa Corn for Russians," by B. F. Tillinghast; March, 1945: "When Blizzards Blow," by William J. Petersen. *April*, 1945: "A Magic Lantern Lecture," by G. Perle Schmidt. *May*, 1945: "McGregor Sand Artist," by Marian Carroll Rischmueller.

The Journal of Politics, February, 1945: "UNRRA: An Experiment in International Welfare Planning," by Philipp Weintraub. *May*, 1945: "Pessimism in American Politics," by Francis G. Wilson; "The Planning Function of the National Resources Planning Board," by Landon G. Rockwell.

The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, April, 1945: "Early Kentucky History in Madison County Circuit Court Records," Prepared by J. T. Dorris; "The First Landowners of Frankfort, Kentucky, 1774-1790," by Willard Rouse Jillson, Sc.D.

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, January, 1945: "The Origin and Early Settlement of Baton Rouge, Louisiana," by Andrew C. Albrecht; "A History of the English Theatre at New Orleans, 1806-1842," by Nellie Smither.

The Maryland Historical Magazine, March, 1945: "The Use of Rockets by the British in the War of 1812," by Ralph Robinson; "Civilian Defense in Baltimore, 1814-1815" (Continued), edited by William D. Hoyt, Jr.

The Michigan Librarian, March, 1945: "On Rare Books," Colton Storm.

Mid-America, April, 1945: "Louis Joliet—The Middle Years: 1674-1686," by Jean Delanglez; "Antoine Laumet, Alias Cadillac, Commandant at Michilimackinac: 1694-1697," by Jean Delanglez.

Minnesota History, March, 1945: "Pioneering With the Automobile in Minnesota," by Dorothy V. Walters; "Minnesota History and the Schools, An Elementary School Project at Mankato," by Anna M. Nixon.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, March, 1945: "Projects in American History and Culture."

Missouri Historical Review, January, 1945: "Missourians in The Gold Rush," by Kate L. Gregg; "The Background of Reform on The Missouri Frontier," by Marie George Windell; "Westward Along the Boone's Lick Trail in 1826. The Diary of Colonel John Glover," edited by Marie George Windell.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, April, 1945: "The Society's Centennial"; "An Odd Agreement"; "Jefferson's 'Conduct' of The National Gazette," by Philip M. Marsh, University of Hawaii.

Nebraska History, Oct.-Dec. 1944. "Year of Battles—1944," by Glen W. Gray; "Rural Electrification," by C. A. Sorensen; "Native Sons and Daughters of Nebraska," by Ora A. Clement.

New Mexico Historical Review, April, 1945: "History of the Albuquerque Indian School," by Lillie G. McKinney; "The Use of Saddles by American Indians," by D. C. Worcester; "From Lewisburg to California in 1849" (Continued), Edited by L. B. B.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Winter, 1944-45: "The Heritage of an Oklahoma Child," by Charles Evans; "Story of the Oklahoma Boundaries," by M. E. Melvin, D.D.; "Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II," by Muriel H. Wright; "Reminiscences of Pioneer Days in The Cherokee Strip," by G. E. Lemon.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, April-June, 1945: "The Anti-Gallows Movement in Ohio," by Albert Post; "Lincoln in Ohio," by John H. Cramer; "An Unrecorded Incident of Morgan's Raid," by William Marion Miller.

Oregon Historical Quarterly, March, 1945: "A History of City Planning in Portland, Oregon," by Arthur D. McVoy; "The Friends Come to Oregon: III, Washington Work," by H. S. Nedry; "Oregon Document Check List: IV, Laws and Codes," by Eleanor Ruth Rockwood; "Old Chief Joseph's Grave," by Grace Butterfield.

Pacific Northwest Quarterly, April, 1945: "Rationing During the Montana Gold Rush," by Dorothy Winner; "A Pacific Northwest Bibliography, 1944," by Lancaster Polland; "Northwest Views of the League of Nations, 1919-1920."

The Pennsylvania Magazine, April, 1945: "State and Local Archives: "An Editorial," by Roy F. Nichols; "Research Materials in the National Archives Pertaining to Pennsylvania," by Richard G. Wood; "Music in the Early Federal Era," by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard; "Other Times, Other Manners: An Historian Overseas, 1944," by F. Bennett Nolan, USCGR (T).

The Social Studies, April, 1945: "The Freedom of the Press," by H. Boodish; "Revised Historical Viewpoints," by Ralph B. Guinness; "Teaching History for Attitudes," by William Fisher; "The Nature of Freedom," by W. R. Hatch.

The Journal of Southern History, February, 1945: "A Half Century of Southern Historical Scholarship," by Wendell H.

Stephenson; "The Vicissitudes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal During the Civil War," by Walter S. Sanderlin.

Tennessee Historical Quarterly, March, 1945: "Nashville During the Civil War," by Stanley F. Horn; "The Federal Food Administration of Tennessee and Its Records in the National Archives, 1917-1919," by Harry L. Coles, Jr.

Utah Historical Quarterly, January-April, 1944: "Indian Relations on the Mormon Frontier," by Juanita Brooks; "The Mormons and the Indians," by J. Cecil Alter.

The Virginia Magazine, April, 1945: "Comments on Virginia's Contribution to American Civilization," by Thomas Perkins Abernethy; "A Frenchman Visits Norfolk, Fredericksburg and Orange County, 1816," by J. G. Moffatt and J. M. Carriere.

The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, March-June, 1944: "Colonel Eyre's Journal of His Trip from New York to Pittsburg, 1762," edited by Frances R. Reece.

West Virginia History, April, 1945; "The Newspaper Press and the Civil War in West Virginia," by Roy Watson Curry; "The Preservation and Restoration of Historic West Virginia" (Illustrated), by Charles J. Milton.

The William and Mary Quarterly, January, 1945: "Jonathan Boucher: Champion of The Minority," by Robert G. Walker; "The Colonization of the Bahamas, 1647-1670," by W. Hubert Miller.

Wisconsin Magazine of History, March, 1945: "Peter Schuster, Dane County Farmer," by Rose Schuster Taylor; "How Beloit Won Its College," by Robert K. Richardson; "Edward Schroeter the Humanist: II. Work and Honor at Sauk City," by J. J. Schlicher; "Autobiography of James Albert Jackson, Sr., M.C. (III)" by Alice F. and Bettina Jackson.

NOTES CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

THE Tenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, 1943-44, just issued, measures the slender resources of the National Archives against the stupendous records problem of the Government and finds them wanting. As time and staff permitted in the fiscal year 1943-44, emphasis was placed on encouraging better management of the 17,000,000 cubic feet of Federal records estimated to be in existence, on facilitating the disposal of records no longer of value, and on accessioning those of value, as the result of which there were in the National Archives on June 30, 1944, about 650,000 cubic feet of records. With inadequate appropriations, however, the agency's program had to be a makeshift one, and little could be accomplished except to plan what ought to be done to cope with the impending deluge of records from liquidated war agencies. To conserve paper and funds the annual report was not printed and it will not be available for general distribution until it is published after the war.

On May 4, the National Archives opened an exhibit, "President Roosevelt and International Cooperation for War and Peace," which will remain on display until early in September. The original Yalta agreements, signed by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, the Declaration of the United Nations, corrected drafts of the Declaration of the Three Powers issued at Teheran, a slip of paper on which is recorded the agreement of the Combined Staffs to launch the Normandy invasion, a model of the artificial port constructed in England and towed across the Channel for use in that invasion, and gifts to President Roosevelt from heads of state are among the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library materials and Federal records featured. A limited number of catalogs of the exhibit are available upon request.

Recent additions to the group designated "Records of the United States Senate" in the National Archives include certain records of the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Congresses, 1937-42, and papers accompanying bills and resolutions of the

Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses; original manuscripts of Senate Journals, Documents, and Reports of the Sixty-ninth to the Seventy-eighth Congress, 1926-44; and records of the Special Committees to Investigate the Munitions Industry, 1934-38, Lobbying Activities, 1935-38, and the National Defense Program (Truman Committee), 1941-44. Among other records recently received are the population schedules of the censuses of 1880, 1910, and 1930 (restricted); records of the Kennebec (Maine) Arsenal, 1835-95; and records of the German Division of the American Embassy, London, England, 1914-17, which pertain to the protection of the interests of the German Government and its nationals.

NOTES CONCERNING THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY
AT HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library has recently received sections of Mr. Roosevelt's White House files for the years 1933-44, photographs of persons and of events connected with the present war, a number of currently published books, pamphlets, and posters having to do with the war, and a variety of museum objects and war relics. The White House papers consist largely of abstracts and copies of letters to Mr. Roosevelt asking for information about, or containing pleas for assistance from, Government relief and lending agencies (1937-40); letters and petitions urging the designation of a day of prayer to end the war (1942-43); letters supporting or opposing a fourth term (1940-44); communications inspired by Presidential addresses made from October 12, 1942 to December 24, 1944; invitations, holiday and birthday greetings, and letters concerning gifts (1933-44); schedules of Mr. Roosevelt's daily White House engagements for his first three terms; and official transcripts of his addresses and press conferences for 1944. Among the photographs received are 53 portraits of civil and military leaders of the United Nations, 61 Signal Corps photographs of the early stages of the Normandy invasion, and a number of recently made press photographs of Mr. Roosevelt. The war

relics, gifts from members of the armed forces and from inhabitants of liberated areas, are of great variety, ranging from captured Nazi and Italian flags and weapons to a ceremonial Kava bowl from the "High Talking Chief" of the Samoan Islands.

President Roosevelt's intimate association with the Library that bears his name continued until shortly before his death; he visited it a number of times in the course of his last stay at Hyde Park, March 25-29. He regarded the Library as a retreat, where he could work undisturbed on his collections of first editions, naval manuscripts, stamps, and prints. Here he was the bibliophile, the philatelist, the collector, and the appearance of his room as he left it for the last time—with books and photographs piled on chairs and tables and pictures and print cases everywhere—was compellingly suggestive of the things that he loved but had little time to enjoy.

Mr. Roosevelt interested himself in many details of the Library: in the work of the staff, the physical maintenance of the building and grounds, the arranging of displays, particularly of ship models and naval pictures, and, of course, the enrichment of the collections. The books, manuscripts, and other materials that he gave to the Library derived added interest from the annotations and reminiscences with which he accompanied them, sometimes in the form of written memoranda, sometimes orally to members of the staff. His association with the Library not only left the stamp of his personality upon it; it also created a fund of biographical source material quite apart from the collections themselves.

MICHIGAN'S GOLD STAR RECORD: WORLD WAR I.

(For the beginning of this Series, see the Winter issue of this Magazine for 1943.)

GARDNER LEMMON CASKEY, Commander, Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy. Son of Anson Gardner and Fannie L. Caskey, Detroit. Born Nov. 8, 1886 at Caro, Mich. Officer, U. S. Navy. Married Nov. 11, 1907 at Orangeburg, S. C., to Henrietta Hydnick, who was born at Orangeburg. Graduated as an honor student at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. After the conclusion of his sea duty, Ensign Caskey served

in the Bureau of Ordnance in charge of ammunition and explosives. At the outbreak of the war he was ordered to sea duty as Gunnery Officer of the U. S. Ship Oklahoma, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death, which was caused by pneumonia Nov. 2, 1918 at Bere Island, Ireland. Commander Caskey was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross, for services rendered while Assistant in the Bureau of Ordnance. Buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

STEPHEN HUBERT CASPARY (2046755), Private, Company F, 26th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Henry H. and Anna (Koenen) Caspary, Houghton. Born Dec. 20, 1890 at Houghton. Clerk. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Apr. 28, 1918. Assigned to Company H, 337th Infantry. Overseas Aug. 4, 1918 with the 85th Division. Transferred as a replacement to Company F, 26th Infantry, Aug. 1918. Served in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he received wounds in action from which he died Oct. 4, 1918, at Chepy-sur-Meuse, France. Residence at enlistment: Houghton, Houghton County.

ROY B. CASS, Seaman, U.S.S. Farragut, U. S. Navy. Son of Lewis D. Cass, Montgomery and Alberta Sherman Cass (deceased). Born June 9, 1895 at California, Mich. Machinist. Single. Entered Camp Farragut, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill., June 25, 1918. Assigned to Company 315, 9th Regiment. Transferred to Camp Perry, and assigned to Company O, 5th Regiment, July 3, 1918. Transferred to the U.S.S. Farragut at Colon, Panama, Aug. 10, 1918. Drowned Oct. 15, 1918, in the harbor of Colon, Panama. Buried in California Township, Branch County. Residence at enlistment: California Township, Branch County.

CLIFFORD CASSADY, Private, Company K, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Son of John Cassady, Howard City, and Amanda (Kaufman) Cassady (deceased). Born Oct. 31, 1894 at Burlingame, Osage County, Kans. Farmer. Single. Inducted into U. S. military service Sept. 1917, from Miles City, Mont., where he was working temporarily for a Government Irrigation Company. Sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., where he was assigned to Company K, 362nd Infantry. Overseas July, 1918 with the 91st Division. Served with his unit in the St. Mihiel Salient and during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he received wounds in action Sept. 29th from which he died Oct. 26, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Morley, Mecosta County.

DANIEL WATERS CASSARD, 1st Lieutenant, 147th Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. Son of Morris and Anna (Waters) Cassard, Grand Rapids. Born Mar. 11, 1894 at Chicago, Ill. Bond broker. Single.

Entered Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 8, 1917. Enlisted in Aviation Corps Aug. 15, 1917 as a 1st Class, Private, Reserve Military Aviation at Toronto, Canada. On Jan. 7, 1918 he was assigned to active duty as 1st Lieutenant in the Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Service. Overseas and was assigned to the 147th Aero Squadron. Killed in action July 16, 1918 near Dormans, France. Awarded Croix de guerre for gallantry in action. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

DON C. CASTEEL, Corporal, Medical Corps. Son of Austin B. Casteel, Waukeshee, Wis. and Effie J. (Hudson) Casteel (deceased). Born May 24, 1892 at St. Johns. Machinist. Single. Enlisted in U. S. service June 22, 1917. Assigned to a Service Company of the Medical Corps, and was sent to Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., where he died of pneumonia Oct. 10, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

HORACE GROVER CASTER, Private, Aviation Corps, Kelly Field, Texas. Son of (father's name and address unknown) and Mary Caster, Grand Rapids. Born, 1894. Professional base ball player. Single. Entered U. S. military service Dec. 1917 at Flint. Transferred to Kelly Field, Texas, where he died of disease Mar. 5, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

DOMINEC CATANESZI (280816), Private, Company I, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company I, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division. Overseas with his unit to France. Served in the Alsace Sector, Aisne-Marne and Oise-Aisne Offensives. Died of wounds received in the latter Offensive Aug. 30, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

ALPHONSUS CAVANAUGH (2305459), Corporal, Company C, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Thomas J. Cavanaugh, Big Rapids and Bridget (Whalen) Cavanaugh (deceased). Born Aug. 14, 1895 at Big Rapids. Farmer. Single. Enlisted in the Michigan National Guard May 3, 1917. Called to Camp Ferris, Grayling, Aug. 15, 1917. Assigned to Company H and later to Company I, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas Feb. 1918. Transferred to Company C, 128th Infantry when the 32nd Division was designated as a combat unit. Served with the immortal Red Arrow Division throughout its brilliant career in France. Died of pneumonia Apr. 16, 1919 at Ehrenbreitstein, Germany, while serving in the Army of Occupation. Awarded Croix de guerre for gallantry in action. Residence at enlistment: Big Rapids, Mecosta County.

ANDREW ALOYSIOUS CAVANAUGH (1353273), Cook, Supply Company, 122nd Infantry, 31st Division. Son of Myles and Rebecca Cavanaugh, Wilkes Barre, Pa. Born June 25, 1888 at Wilkes Barre. Automobile varnisher. Single. Inducted into U. S. military service May 24, 1918 at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Overseas and was assigned as Cook to the 122nd Infantry. Died of disease Oct. 21, 1918 at Brest, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

LEO CAVANAUGH, Private, 3rd Regiment, Canadian Army. Son of James (deceased) and Mary (Mulligan) Cavanaugh, Boyne City. Born May 7, 1898 at Farwell. Entered Canadian military service Jan. 15, 1918 at Toronto, Canada. Served with the 3rd Regiment in France where he was killed in action Aug. 30, 1918 near Cambrai. Residence at enlistment: Boyne City, Charlevoix County.

WILLIAM HUGH CAVANAUGH (2981209), Private, Company D, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of James and Mary (Laughlin) Cavanaugh, Cannonsburg. Born Oct. 10, 1886 at Cannonsburg. Automobile mechanic. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer June 24, 1918. Trained and was transported overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to Company D, 16th Infantry as a replacement. Served in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed in action Nov. 8, 1918 near Sedan, France. Residence at enlistment: Cannonsburg, Kent County.

HARRY J. CAVENDER (3467446), Private, Army Ambulance, Section 618. Son of James E. (deceased) and Alice M. Cavender, Mason. Born in Ingham Township, Ingham County, Oct. 29, 1896. Machinist. Married Aug. 15, 1918 at Mason to Alice M. Harris who was born Sept. 8, 1896 at Onondaga. Entered U. S. military service Aug. 14, 1918 at Ann Arbor. Assigned to Company C, Student's Army Training Corps, University of Michigan. Transferred to 618th Ambulance Section, Camp Crane, Pa., Oct. 14, 1918. Overseas Nov. 24, 1918. Died of intestinal obstruction Dec. 15, 1918 at Base Hospital No. 52, France. Residence at enlistment: Mason, Ingham County.

CASPER JOSEPH CAVERLY, Private, 37th Company, 10th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of Redford and Susan Caverly, Kingston. Born Jan. 25, 1893 at Elkton, Mich. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer, Aug. 28, 1918. Assigned to the 37th Company, 10th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Died Nov. 9, 1918 at Camp Custer. Buried at Kingston. Residence at enlistment: Kingston, Tuscola County.

ANTON CEBOELSKI, Private, 1st Class, 337th Aero Squadron. Son of John and Valeria Ceboelski, Bessemer. Born Sept. 18, 1893 at Bessemer. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Nov. 19, 1917.

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Transferred to the 337th Aero Squadron and was stationed at Morris, Va. Died from drowning July 14, 1918 at Morris, Va. Buried at Bessemer. Residence at enlistment: Bessemer, Gogebic County.

MIKE CEGERSKI (54915), Company L, 26th Infantry, 1st Division. Entered U. S. military service in the Regular Army and was assigned to Company L, 26th Infantry, 1st Division which had been in service on the Mexican Border prior to the declaration of war against Germany. Trained and was transported overseas to France where he continued in service with the 1st Regulars until he was killed in action Oct. 7, 1918 during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in the advance east of the Aire Valley against Fleville and Exermont. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

ALEXANDER CELMER (280504), Private, Company D, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company D, 128th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division of the new National Army at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained and was transported overseas with his unit. Served in the Alsace Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive and in the Oise-Aisne Offensive where he was killed in action Aug. 30, 1918 in the brilliant capture of Juvigny. Nearest of kin: Stanley Celmer, Cleveland, Ohio. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

THEODORE F. CESEFSKE (2053274), Private, Company E, 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Frank Cesefske, Chicago, Ill. (mother deceased). Born Nov. 7, 1893 at Chicago, Illinois. Married Jan. 31, 1918 at Detroit to Pearl E. Pratt who was born Aug. 24, 1893 at Port Huron. Inducted into Camp Custer May 25, 1918. Trained and was transported overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to Company E, 7th Infantry. Engaged in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive until Oct. 10, 1918 when he was killed in action north of Montfaucon, France. Residence at enlistment: Port Huron, St. Clair County.

CHARLES S. CHADWICK, Quarter Master's Corps. Son of James and Amy Chadwick, Belding. Born June 17, 1893 at Orleans. Foreman in Richardson Silk Mill, Belding. Married Aug. 22, 1913 at Belding to Clara Fisher. Entered U. S. military service in Company H, Motor Transport Detachment at Lansing, July 14, 1918. Transferred to Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13, 1918 and was assigned to the 308th Quarter Master's Repair Company. Died of pneumonia Oct. 7, 1918 in the U. S. Hospital at Camp Holabird. Buried at Orleans. Residence at enlistment: Belding, Ionia County.

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GORDON CHADWICK (2689533), Mechanic, Battery A, 71st Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps. Son of James W. (deceased) and Mary Ann Chadwick, Custer. Born Nov. 20, 1890 at Crystal Valley. Merchant. Married Feb. 2, 1916 at Scottville to Nina Peterson who was born Dec. 17, 1890 at Eden Township, Mason County. Entered U. S. military service Apr. 15, 1918 at Harrison Technical Training School, Chicago, Ill. Assigned to 71st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps. Transferred to Boston, Mass., where he served in Fort Revere and at Fort Strong. Promoted to Mechanic. Left the U. S. for France July 31, 1918. Died of influenza Oct. 7, 1918 in France. Buried at Crystal Valley Cemetery, Oceana County. Residence at enlistment: Custer, Mason County.

FRANK F. CHAHAJ, Private, Company D, 350th Engineers. Son of Andrew and Tekla Chahaj, Poland, Europe. Born Oct. 20, 1892 in Poland. Carpenter. Single. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company D, 350th Engineers. Transferred to the 605th Engineers. Died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Muskegon, Muskegon County.

S. HAROLD CHAILLE, 1st Lieutenant, Company D, 6th Infantry, 5th Division. Son of Uriah M. and Ella M. Chaille, Royal Oak. Born Sept. 15, 1890 at Indianapolis, Ind. Purchasing Agent. Married June 26, 1917 at Detroit to Mae Harris who was born Dec. 31, 1892 at New Haven, Mich. Survived by a son S. Harold, Jr., born May 23, 1918. Enlisted in the 2nd Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 26, 1917. Commissioned and was sent overseas where he served in Company I, 30th Infantry, 3rd Division and in Company D, 6th Infantry. Killed in action Oct. 7, 1918 during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in the difficult advance upon Bois de Cunel. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

EDGAR E. CHAMBERLAIN, Private, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, 326th Aero Squadron. Son of William W. and Elizabeth Chamberlain, Mount Clemens. Born Apr. 13, 1893 at Macomb Township, Macomb County. Cashier at Wayne Home Bank, Detroit. Single. Inducted into U. S. service Dec. 8, 1917 at Columbus Barracks, Ohio from Detroit. Transferred to Kelly Field, Texas where he was assigned to the 326th Aero Squadron. Died of appendicitis Jan. 13, 1918 at the U. S. Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Buried at the Clinton Grover Cemetery, Mt. Clemens. Residence at enlistment: Mt. Clemens, Macomb County.

ELMER WALTER CHAMBERS (130483), Private, Battery C, 15th Field Artillery, 2nd Division. Son of George (deceased) and Luella (Davis) Chambers, Parma. Born Nov. 20, 1891 at Spring Arbor. Laborer.

Single. Entered U. S. military service Aug. 15, 1917 at Columbus, Ohio. Assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. Transferred to Battery C, 15th Field Artillery. Overseas in December, 1917. Served with the famous 2nd Division until Aug. 1, 1918 when he was accidentally killed by striking his head against an overhead bridge while his regiment was on the move. Residence at enlistment: Spring Arbor, Jackson County.

JAMES CHAMP (2336235), (Colored), Private, Company F, 372nd Infantry, 93rd Division. Son of William and Sarah Champ, Detroit. Born Mar. 16, 1895 at Detroit. Teamster. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Nov. 1, 1917. Assigned to 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Company F, 372nd Infantry. Overseas. Served in the offensive operations of the Champaign Front, where he was wounded, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The hospital to which he was taken, was later destroyed by shell fire and Private Champ was killed Oct. 3, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

SALMON PHILIP CHAMPION, Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Son of Salmon F. and Edna May (Keck) Champion, Hastings. Born Nov. 23, 1899 at Chicago, Ill. High School Student. Single. Enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1917. Assigned as an Apprentice Seaman in the Illinois Naval Militia. Assigned to the U. S. Ship Massachusetts April 13, 1917. Transferred to the U. S. Ship Don Juan de Austria with a rating of 2nd Class Seaman. His ship was wrecked in Nov. 1917 and he was on shore for two months. Transferred to convoy service via Bermuda. After an attack of pneumonia Seaman Champion was detailed to Providence, R. I., to test gas masks, at which work he suffered a relapse from which he never fully recovered. Died Dec. 26, 1918 at Grand Rapids. Buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Grand Rapids. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

ROY H. CHANDLER (560526), Sergeant, Company F, 58th Infantry, 4th Division. Son of James H. Chandler, Detroit and Isabella Chandler (deceased). Born June 10, 1895 at Boston, Mass. Auto trimmer. Single. Enlisted in U. S. military service July 9, 1917 at Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred to Camp Greene, N. C. Assigned to Company F, 58th Infantry. Overseas with the 4th Division. Killed in action July 18, 1918 the first day of the great Aisne-Marne Offensive, which marked the turning point of the war. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

ARTHUR E. CHAPMAN (2984375), Private, Battery D, 329th Field Artillery, 85th Division. Son of Bruce and Delia Chapman, Flint. Born Sept. 8, 1896 at Flint. Employee of Ice Company, Flint. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer October, 1917. Assigned to Battery D, 329th

Field Artillery. Overseas with the 85th Division. Assigned to the 133rd Field Artillery, 36th Division. Died of disease Oct. 29, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Flint, Genesee County.

JOHN ARTHUR CHAPMAN, 1st Lieutenant, Headquarters Company, 120th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division. Son of Samuel Arthur (deceased) and Josephine Chapman, Peebles, Ohio. Born Dec. 15, 1889 at Peebles. Accountant, Auditing Department, Ford Motor Car Company, Detroit. Single. 1st Lieutenant in Company C, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 120th Machine Gun Battalion in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division, with which unit he served until his death from wounds Sept. 14, 1918 at the American Red Cross Hospital No. 3, Paris, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

MORTON HARRISON CHAPMAN (2038016), Private, Company K, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Son of David A. and Delia T. Chapman, Harbor Beach. Born Sept. 23, 1890 at Chicago, Ill. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Mar. 30, 1918. Overseas. Assigned to Company K, 115th Infantry. Killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Oct. 8, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Harbor Beach, Huron County.

WILBUR CHAPMAN (279720), Sergeant, Company E, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of (father deceased) Addie R. Chapman, Valier, Mont. Born June 9, 1890 at Monrovia, Calif. Single. Enlisted June 5, 1917 in Company I, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Transferred to Company E, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division with which unit he served in the Alsace Sector, the Aisne-Marne Offensive and in the Oise-Aisne Offensive where he was killed in action Sept. 4, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County.

NEWELL T. CHARLTON (2173289), Cook, Company 6, Ordnance Repair Shop Depot. Son of Thomas M. and Clara Charlton, Orion. Born June 24, 1894 at Orion. Meat cutter. Married May 10, 1918 at Augusta, Ga., to Ada M. Stewart who was born July 23, 1894 at Orion. Entered U. S. military service Sept. 5, 1917. Entered Camp Hancock, Ga., Feb. 9, 1918. Assigned to the 6th Company, Ordnance Repair Shop Depot. Overseas July, 1918. Served in Camp Mehun, France. Died of influenza Feb. 13, 1919 at Camp Morma in France. Buried at Orion. Residence at enlistment: Orion, Oakland County.

BASIL WARD CHARTER, Cook, Company B, 107th Infantry, 27th Division. Son of W. S. and Anna Charter, Detroit. Born June 19, 1897 at Ambry, N. Y. Farmer. Single. Served as a member of Company B, 1st Infantry, New York National Guard. Assigned to Company B, 107th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Overseas with the 27th Division with which unit he served until his death which occurred Oct. 23, 1918 in the Somme Offensive north of St. Quentin. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

FRANK CHARTERS (588542), Private, 1st Class, Battery C, 66th Coast Artillery Corps. Son of Samuel and Elizabeth Charters, Bay City. Born Feb. 20, 1899. Entered U. S. military service Apr. 18, 1917 in the Regular Army and was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. Trained and was transported overseas to France where he continued in service until his death from broncho pneumonia Oct. 25, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Bay City, Bay County.

JOHN F. CHASE (2051383), Private, Company F, 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Clark S. and Theressa M. Chase, Gaines. Born Feb. 17, 1892 at Argentine. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer May 26, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 337th Infantry. Overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to Company F, 7th Infantry. Killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive Oct. 16, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Argentine Township, Genesee County.

FRANK F. CHASSIE, Private, Headquarters Company, 78th Infantry, 14th Division. Son of Joseph and Emma (Smith) Chassie (both deceased). Born Jan. 11, 1887 at Shelby. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer July 1918. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 78th Infantry. Died of pneumonia following an attack of influenza Oct. 17, 1918 at Base Hospital, Camp Custer. Buried at Shelby. Residence at enlistment: Shelby, Oceana County.

WALLACE CHATFIELD (263502), Private, 1st Class, Company G, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Peter Chatfield, Alicia. Single. Enlisted in the Michigan National Guard July 27, 1917. Assigned to Company K, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division. Transferred to Company G, 128th Infantry when the 32nd Division was designated as a combat unit. Served with his unit during its brilliant career in France until Aug. 3, 1918 when he was killed in action during the Aisne-Marne Offensive in the capture of the town of Fismes on the Vesle River. Residence at enlistment: Alicia, Saginaw County.

IDEN EDWIN CHATTERTON, 1st Lieutenant, Company H, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Mrs. Nora E. Chatterton, Ann Arbor. Student in Law School, University of Michigan, 1908-'09, 1911-'12. Single. Entered Company E, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard June, 1916. Promoted to Corporal and in July, 1917 to Sergeant. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant December, 1917. Assigned to Company H, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Appointed Intelligence Officer, June, 1918 for the 2nd Battalion and as Battalion Scout Officer Sept. 12, 1918. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant. Served with the 32nd Division during its eventful career in France until Oct. 2, 1918, when he was killed in action at Bois Edmont three miles west of Montfaucon in the bloody approach to the Kriemhilde Stellung of the Hindenburg Line during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County.

EDWARD CHAVOUS (1728496), (Colored) Private, Company H, 367th Infantry, 92nd Division. Son of Jacob Chavous, Cassopolis. Laborer. Single. Died of disease Jan. 28, 1919 in France. Residence at enlistment: Cassopolis, Cass County.

FRED E. CHELLMAN, 20981057, Private, Company B, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Charles and Clara (Johnson) Chellman, Fennville. Born April 5, 1895 at Chicago, Ill. Butcher. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer June 23, 1918. Assigned to Company I, 338th Infantry, 85th Division. Transferred to Company A, same regiment. Overseas with the 85th Division, and was transferred to Company B, 16th Infantry as a replacement. Killed in action Oct. 9, 1918 in the advance east of the Aire Valley in the capture of Fleville, Exermont and the rugged wooded country of that region. Residence at enlistment: Fennville, Allegan County.

OCTAIVE J. CHENAIL (2098868), Private, Company D, 30th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Octave and Odelia Chenail, Osier. Born Apr. 15, 1891 at Ishpeming. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer Nov. 17, 1917. Assigned to Company D, 337th Infantry, 85th Division. Transferred to Camp Pike, Ark. and was assigned to Company L, 345th Infantry. Overseas to France and was assigned to 163rd Infantry, 41st Division. Transferred as a replacement to Company D, 30th Infantry. Killed in action Oct. 13, 1918 in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Osier, Delta County.

JACOB CHERNEY (CHORNY) (261222), Private, Company A, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Born in Russia. Inducted into U. S. Military service and was assigned to Company A, 125th Infantry in the organi-

zation of the 32nd Division of the new National Army at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained at Camp McArthur and was transported overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Served with his unit in the Alsace Sector, Aisne-Marne Offensive and in the Oise-Aisne Offensive where he received wounds in action from which he died Aug. 29, 1918. Nearest of kin: Mike Cherney (Brother) Podolskoy, Huberni, Russia. Residence at enlistment: Michigan.

RUFUS PERRY CHILDS, Private, Company A, 10th Infantry, 14th Division. Son of James Henry Childs, Vermontville and Susanah (Stillinger) Childs (deceased). Born Sept. 1, 1891 at Vermontville. Farmer. Single. Inducted into Camp Custer July 25, 1918. Assigned to 17th Company, 5th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Company A, 10th Infantry. Died of pneumonia Oct. 9, 1918 at Base Hospital Camp Custer. Buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Vermontville. Residence at enlistment: Vermontville, Eaton County.

ROY O. CHILSON, Private, Syracuse Barracks, Syracuse, N. Y., Unassigned. Son of John M. and Cornelia H. Chilson, Galien. Born Jan. 16, 1895 at Galien. Carpenter and railroad employee. Single. Inducted into U. S. service and entered Syracuse Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1918. Before a permanent assignment had been made Private Chilson suffered an attack of influenza followed by pneumonia which caused his death Oct. 4, 1918. Buried at Galien. Residence at enlistment: Galien, Berrien County.

ROY VAUGHAN CHIPCHASE (261735), Corporal, Company C, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of William T. and Clara Joan Chipchase, Detroit. Born Aug. 17, 1896 at Detroit. Machinist. Single. Enlisted in Company C, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard, May 1, 1916. Served on the Mexican Border, 1916-1917. Assigned to Company C, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas, February, 1918. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Served in the Alsace Sector, in the Aisne-Marne and Oise-Aisne Offensives. Killed in action Sept. 30, 1918 during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in the capture of Cierges near Montfaucon, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

FINLEY CHISHOLM (2046884), Private, Company H, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division. Inducted into U. S. military service in the new National Army and was trained for Service in France. Transported overseas where he was transferred as a replacement to Company H, 38th Infantry. Served with his unit in the reserve of the 4th Army Corps during the St. Mihiel operations and in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he

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was killed in action Oct. 8, 1918 in the difficult advance of the 3rd Regulars upon Bois de Cunel and Hill No. 299. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

STANLEY CHITTY (224986), Private, 302nd Mechanical Repair Shop, Motor Truck Corps. Son of George Chitty, Wandsworth, London, England (mother deceased). Born Dec. 2, 1882 at London. Married Nov. 16, 1907 at Toronto, Canada to Amelia Hyder, who was born Dec. 18, 1885 at London. Survived by two children: Marjorie Rose born Sept. 11, 1908 and Robert Bruce born Apr. 4, 1913. Entered U. S. military service Nov. 28, 1917. Assigned to the 6th Company, 302nd Unit, Motor Repair Shop, Motor Transport Corps. Trained and was transported overseas to France where he continued in service throughout the war. Died of broncho pneumonia Feb. 11, 1919 at Noyre, St. Aigou, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

HAZAEEL S. CHOATE (280174), Sergeant, Company G, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of William Henry and Harriet A. Choate, Cement City. Born Jan. 14, 1897 at Crystal Valley. Farmer. Single. Enlisted in Company M, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard, June 18, 1917. Called to Camp Ferris in August, 1917. Assigned to Company G, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Waco, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division. Served in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Killed Aug. 28, 1918, in the Oise-Aisne Offensive the first day of advance on Juvigny. Residence at enlistment: Cement City, Lenawee County.

PHILLIP C. CHODUPSKI, Private, 74th Company, 6th U. S. Marines, 2nd Division, U.S.A. Son of Anthony (deceased) and Josephine Chodupski, Detroit. Born July 12, 1897 at Detroit. Employee of Fisher Body Company, Detroit. Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps at Paris Island, S. C. Dec. 9, 1917. Assigned to the 135th Company, 11th Regiment. Overseas and was assigned to the 74th Company, 6th Regiment, which was attached to the 2nd Division of U. S. Regulars. Died of wounds received in action Nov. 11, 1918 in France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

AMONG THE BOOKS

LAKE SUPERIOR. By Grace Lee Nute. In The American Lakes Series, edited by Milo M. Quaife. Bobb's-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1944, pp. 376. Price \$3.50.

This second volume in the "American Lakes Series," edited by Milo M. Quaife, fully maintains the high standard set by Fred Landon in his *Lake Huron*. Dr. Quaife, in his short and pithy introduction, reminds us that but little has been known, at any rate to most of us, of the greatest of all existing freshwater seas, and that if this remains true in the future it will not be the fault of Dr. Nute, who in this study "provides almost everything one could wish to know about Lake Superior." Even to one who happens to have a fairly broad knowledge of the lake in its many moods, and who knows something of its past, this book is a revelation. It is a word picture of a magnificent subject, as impressive in its broad treatment of certain aspects as it is satisfying in its minute attention to important details. There is here not only scholarship and imagination and the ability to put the right word where it belongs, but also the enthusiasm of one whose pleasure it is to do justice at last to a great but little-known theme.

The quality of a writer often is revealed in the table of contents. In this table of contents one finds both the methodical treatment of the historian and the imagination and charm of the poet; fauna and flora, geology and economics, fur traders and fishermen, inland ports and iron mines, woven into an authentic fabric under such headings as "Footprints on the Sands of Time," "Vulcan's Shop and Neptune's Dream," "The Cord of the Bow," "An Arc of Rocks," and "Red and White Art."

In the body of the book the reader is taken back to the earliest beginnings of Lake Superior, long before either white man or red had appeared on the scene. Of human associations with the lake, Miss Nute makes effective use of what little is known of the Indian until comparatively recent times, and tells very completely the story of the white man on and about Superior, from the days of Etienne Brûlé and the first Jesuit missionaries to the present day. Occasionally she perhaps assumes more knowledge than is possessed by the average reader. Brûlé, for instance, left no narrative, and it might be interesting to know on what evidence Miss Nute bases her belief that he got as far west as Brule River in Wisconsin. Elaborations of this kind, of course, belong to a somewhat different class of books, and the cluttering up of pages with footnotes is not always an unmixed blessing.

A reference on page 45 to the arrival of a party of fur traders at Grand Portage, "with flag flying proudly from the stern of the canoe," raises a point of some slight historical interest. The Hudson's Bay Company had a flag of its own, and one with a long and proud tradition, but these were not H. B. C. men. Their rivals of the North West Company probably had a flag other than the British ensign, but no one seems to have taken the trouble to describe it.

It is difficult in a brief review to give any just idea of the almost innumerable topics dealt with effectively and entertainingly by Dr. Nute. She tells the story of the various canals at the Sault, the activities of fur traders and missionaries, the long negotiations over the international boundary, the discovery of copper and iron, lumbering operations and the fisheries, the evolution of shipping from the birch-bark canoe and the Mackinac boat to the great whaleback and modern bulk carrier, with their efficient apparatus for handling grain, iron ore, coal, and so forth.

Altogether a book to be highly recommended, to the serious student as well as to the general reader. Also a notably attractive piece of bookmaking, at a time when bookmaking is no simple task, with many excellent illustrations and an adequate index.

(Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa, Canada, in *The American Historical Review* for April, 1945.)

THE GREAT LAKES. By Harlan Hatcher. Oxford University Press, N. Y., 1944, pp. 384. Price \$3.50.

The Great Lakes, after decades of neglect from historians and others, seem to be moving into the spotlight. First comes *The Long Ships Passing*; then *Lake Huron*, *Lake Michigan*, and *Lake Superior*, already published in the Lakes series, with *Lake Ontario* and *Lake Erie* in press; then appear almost simultaneously *Call it North Country* and *The Great Carrying Place*; and now *The Great Lakes* is on the stands, anticipating the author's *Lake Erie*. What is happening? I suspect that it became apparent to several astute observers about three years ago that a very large section of central North America, the Great Lakes basin, was almost unknown as a unit to most Americans and Canadians. They might know a gleam of water at Chicago or Milwaukee to be Lake Michigan; or might realize that Niagara Falls intervenes between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario; but the Great Lakes themselves were like the Seven Seas to them—merely a name for something large—and romantic. Publishers are capitalizing on that realization of the romantic in most North Americans' concept of the Great Lakes—both

to their own advantage and to that of the general reading public. Most of what has happened thus far is of sufficiently high standard to be worth reading. The potboilers will doubtless appear in the not distant future.

This work by Lieutenant Hatcher is an attempt to give an aerial view of the lakes themselves and their shores, and to bind up their history in a neat book. Unfortunately, there is too much history, and the lakes are too diverse for neat little volumes. How tell the story of the fur trade of the Great Lakes in one short chapter of fifteen pages? The result is a confused tableau of figures of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries—French, British, and American traders on five immense diverse inland seas—so inextricably mixed that the world's authority on the history of the fur trade could not make them fall into their own individual and proper roles. One cannot generalize too far about a major industry of most of the continent over a period of 200 years.

The same criticism must be leveled at many of the chapters, such as the ones on "Timber," "Fish and Fishing Fleets," "Duluth and the Vermilion Range," "Mesabi," and "Cities on the Shoreline," the last of which is hardly more than a list of shore cities. Inevitably such compression also results in ambiguous and indefinite statements and in many outright errors of fact. Words are misspelled (Grosseilliers is an example). Moreover, the Canadian side of the Great Lakes life is almost wholly ignored.

On the other hand, there is verve to the book's prose; there is originality of treatment; at times the style is commanding—it is always entertaining. The author has read widely and caught the spirit of the Great Lakes. Probably the best chapter is "Great Lakes Melting Pot," back of which lie vast research and many personal contacts with places and persons. It is full of understanding of the role played by the Great Lakes in a mammoth drama too vast and too commonplace for most persons to sense its meaning. America was colonized to a remarkable degree by the way of the Great Lakes; about their shores the immigrants have placed their homes—and become Americans in their own incomparably interesting way. This chapter fascinates with its deft portrayals of national groups here and there, all living their own strange lives and yet all becoming something new at the same time—Americans.

(Grace Lee Nute in *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March, 1945.)

GEORGE BANCROFT: BRAHMIN REBEL. By Russell B. Nye. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1944. Pp. x, 340, xii, \$3.50).

It was as an historian that George Bancroft wished to be remembered, and since he was the first major historian of America, it will be as he wished. His *History* has secured for him an established place in the annals of American historical scholarship. But while the writing and revising of the *History* was the main occupation of his long life, that spanned almost the entire nineteenth century, it is not for that alone that the story of his life is significant. He engaged actively in politics, was a friend and adviser of presidents, held cabinet and diplomatic posts when important decisions were being made and epochal events were being enacted. As a reward for his yeoman service in organizing the Jacksonian party in Massachusetts, Van Buren made him collector of customs at Boston. He led the state delegation to the support of Polk's candidacy in 1844, and gratefully Polk brought him into his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and later named him minister to England. An early doubter of the capacity of Lincoln, he soon came to appreciate his special abilities and was a strong supporter. He delivered the eulogy on Lincoln before Congress as he had that on Jackson a score of years before. The composition of Andrew Johnson's first message to Congress was Bancroft's work, and soon he was established as minister to Prussia, and to the German Empire which was forged by Bismarck during his period of service.

Equally significant, possibly more so, is Bancroft's influence in the shaping of American thought. Son of a Puritan divine who was a leader in the turning of Puritanism to Unitarianism, Bancroft, after his graduation from Harvard, became one of the group of *neuere Amerikaner* who studied in German universities imbibing scholastic ideals and philosophical ideas. A transcendentalist before Emerson, his belief in liberty, the perfectibility of human nature, and in the destiny of the United States pervade all his writings. Few were more active in spreading the knowledge of German history, culture, and scholarship in the United States. Properly enough he had the happy experience to be in Berlin to receive homage on the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving the doctorate from the University of Göttingen.

Yet from the time the plan was first conceived, the writing of the *History* was the major concern of Bancroft. Fully appreciative of the importance of primary sources, he used every position, every friend, every official courtesy to gather the precious documents. He spent liberally for copies of archive materials, an expense he could well sustain because of the wide sales of the several volumes and revisions. Indeed, his assiduity in searching out contemporary and official witnesses is probably his greatest contribution to the development of his

torical scholarship in America. And this makes it all the more surprising that he should take such liberties with his authorities as to make his work completely unreliable on that score. One goes to Bancroft now merely to learn how he and his readers viewed the story of the beginnings of this nation, or how the striving for literary and dramatic effect can invent or distort history, or how sources should not be used.

Bancroft was not a simple, single-minded man, and the writing of his life was not a simple task. In this biography, which won for the author the second Alfred A. Knopf Fellowship in Biography, Mr. Nye has done the task well. He has produced a well-rounded, unified account of his subject's long and varied career, and achieved his result by staying close to the man Bancroft and to the maturing of his ideas and personality. Surprisingly little, however, is written of his religious attitudes in his later years. There are no footnote citations, but there is an adequate bibliography, and in an epilogue the author gives a good analysis of the strength and weakness of Bancroft as an historian. Were the style more inspired, one might well have said that this would be the definitive biography of Bancroft.

P. Raymond Nielson.

Creighton University.

(From *The Catholic Historical Review*, April, 1945, by permission of Managing Editor, John Tracy Ellis. Professor Nye is a teacher at Michigan State College, East Lansing.)